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(b) whether there is any check to guarantee that there is no exaggeration in the said statement

(c) whether there is any by-law or rule that property statements should be revised (i) every time a loan is applied for, (ii) every time there is fall in membership owing to death, resignation or expulsion, (iii) every year; if so, whether the by-law or rule is being strictly observed in practice;

(d) whether all the inspectors are required by rules to send notes of their inspection of societies to the financial banks and whether such directions, if any, are followed in practice; and

(e) what steps, if any, are contemplated by the Government to improve the security for the loan advanced to primary societies by putting all financing banks in better touch with the actual position of the primary societies?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government understand that departmental instructions are to the effect that property statements should, if possible, be prepared at a general body meeting or at least in the presence of as many members as possible. The advice and help of the village officers should be invited for the correct preparation of the statements. The statements should be revised every year, i.e., once a year. They should be brought for the consideration of the general body and the case of each member should be considered. Any alteration that is necessary should be made; and, if no alteration is considered necessary, that fact should be mentioned in the register itself.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to Rule VII (c) of the rules issued under section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912. Every endeavour is made to enforce the rule.

(d) There are no such rules.

(e) The Government do not propose to take any steps. The directors of a financing bank can at any time inspect primary societies which the bank has financed, in order to ascertain whether the money lent by the bank to the society is safe.

II

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE TO DISCUSS THE RIGOROUS COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE IN THE TANJORE DISTRICT.

[Note.—The asterisk at the beginning of each speech indicates revision by the Member.]

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ Under Standing Order No. 20 I beg to move the adjournment of the business of the Council to consider an urgent matter of public importance, namely, the situation created in the Tanjore district by the rigorous collection of the enhanced land revenue even for lands that have not been cultivated and before any orders have been passed on the remission applications in the present famine-stricken condition of the district a large extent of land being uncultivated and the yield of the cultivated lands being very much below the normal.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Hon. Members have heard the terms of the statement. I have to find first of all whether the matter is in order. Do the Government wish to say anything? (After a pause). There might be an objection under sub-clause (4) of Rule 12 which says that the motion

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must not anticipate or must not be one which has been previously appointed for consideration or with reference to which notice of motion has been previously given. There is on the agenda paper a notice of resolution, No. 18, but I understand that the hon. Member who gave notice of that motion has cancelled his notice, but that does not mean that nobody else can move the same motion. If any other Member is interested in bringing up that motion, it may be taken up. For all other purposes that notice has been effectively cancelled. Moreover I understand that motion was for the suspension of revenue. This is for remission."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" This is to consider the situation. It is much wider."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the matter is in order. I have just read the statement and I shall ask whether the Member has the leave of the Council. Objection is not taken. I therefore intimate that the motion will be taken at the prescribed time, i.e., 2-30 p.m. to-day."

(A voice : 2-30 p.m. to-morrow.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House has to come to an agreement in the matter. I think there is a committee to-morrow."

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Though this is a matter in which I have nothing to say, yet I think the discussion may take place to-day for this reason, namely, there is a meeting of the Select Committee on the Malabar Tenancy Bill to-morrow subject to the disposal of Civil Courts Bill and certain supplemental grants which will be moved to-morrow. As the Malabar Tenancy Bill Committee consists of 30 Members and as their presence will be essential in that committee, I think this motion might be discussed to-day, unless those Members are so much interested that they would have these resolutions discussed to-day."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" The hon. Member in charge of the Malabar Tenancy Bill said that it would take at least a week for the Select Committee to discuss the Bill. I do not see any meaning in sitting to-morrow and doing some patch-work in two or three hours and then adjourning the sitting for a long time. I do not know who fixed up to-morrow for the meeting of the Select Committee."

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I am the Chairman of the Committee and I have fixed up to-morrow."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Anyhow the majority of us on this side of the House are inclined to take up the adjournment motion only to-morrow since we are not willing to forego a part of this non-official day for that purpose."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I beg to submit that Saturdays are generally fixed up for private engagements. As a matter of fact many of us have given notice of several resolutions which are of a very important and urgent nature. The ballot has favoured us this time, so that, by allowing this adjournment motion to go forward to-day, we are really depriving ourselves of a very valuable privilege. But even the deprivation of that privilege is far better than sitting to-morrow, since most of us on this side of the House have got an important engagement; we have got to attend the subjects committee meeting of our Federation. Moreover the adjournment motion is very urgent and important."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Has the hon. Member in charge of the Malabar Tenancy Bill got to say anything?"

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The hon. Member, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, said something about the Malabar Tenancy Bill. I did not understand him. May I ask him to repeat?"

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"The hon. Member Mr. Krishnan Nayar, the Member responsible for the Bill, said that the Select Committee would take a week more or less for the consideration of the Bill. I said that there was not much meaning in sitting to-morrow for two or three hours and then adjourning for a long time. As regards sitting on from day to day with the Bill, I think I am voicing the feeling of the Members of the Committee when I say that they do not want to be in Madras, if possible, after Saturday."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It is true that the Select Committee would take more or less a week to consider this Bill; but that is no reason why we should not sit and do some work to-morrow. As regards the other point that the majority of the members of the Select Committee are not inclined to sit on Monday and afterwards that can be only known when the committee meets to-morrow. Of course, the wishes of the majority must be complied with, but all that I say is that it must be left to the committee which meets to-morrow."

MR. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, is there any certainty that the Government business with the Civil Courts Bill and the supplementary grants will be finished to-morrow before noon? If not, we will have to sit in the afternoon also. But I understand from the mover of the adjournment motion that the matter is very important and urgent and therefore I submit that we would like to have it discussed to-day."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I daresay that, though the motion relates to an urgent and important matter, it can wait for twenty-four hours. If this is allowed to be taken up to-day, non-officials will be deprived of half a day. To-morrow will be a more convenient day."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Sir, once in a life-time we get an opportunity to move resolutions. The hon. Member for Chingleput said that Saturdays are fixed up with private engagements. I submit, Sir, that such private engagements must not be allowed to stand in our way."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Much as I should wish to defer to the requests of some hon. Members that Saturday should be free I should like to say that we do that only when the sitting is prolonged beyond a week. If the sitting is confined to one week we work on Saturday also. On the whole I do not think there could be any harm in our taking up this motion to-morrow afternoon at 2-30."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I have only one thing to say. Most of us on this side of the House are bound to be away to-morrow afternoon. I only wish that it may not be misunderstood."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That again is very unfortunate. On a previous occasion we adjourned in order to facilitate the holding of a political

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meeting or some other kind of meeting outside the Council. Subsequently there was a similar demand on another similar occasion. I do not think that we should take notice of such meetings. But if it is a fact that most of the hon. Members on that side of the House will be absent to-morrow, that is a point to be considered by the mover of the debate."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am not asking that the debate may be postponed. I only wish to explain the position so that neither you nor the hon. Members opposite may misunderstand us."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Sir, I submit that if you are pleased to revise your decision, we may have the debate even to-day. It is our duty to adjust ourselves if the hon. Members opposite feel any inconvenience. In these small matters we may so arrange that it would suit the convenience of the hon. Members opposite."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I thought the parties concerned would come to an agreement in the matter. It is only when there is no sign of an agreement that I have to step in. I have no objection to reconsider the decision. We shall take it up at 2-30 p.m. to-day."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" Does it mean that the House will adjourn to-morrow at 2 o'clock and there will be no meeting afterwards?"

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I do not expect the business of the House to take us beyond 12 noon or 12-30. The House will deal with the Civil Courts Bill and a few supplementary demands for grants. There will be no resolutions."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Could we not deal with the non-official resolutions till lunch hour to-morrow after the Government business is over?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If there is time."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Could we not sit continuously to-day without formally rising for lunch?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have no objection if the House so desires. Does the House wish to do so?"

Cries of 'No, no, no'.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" May I know if there are questions for to-morrow?"

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I am told there are seven or eight questions. But these might take an hour, I cannot say" (Laughter).

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, I have to attend a meeting of the Board of Industries at 10-30 to-morrow and it might keep me on till 11-30. If before that time questions and answers are over and supplementary grants taken up I could not be here to move some of the amendments of which I have given notice."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is very much in the hands of the hon. Members."

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III

Non-official business.

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST

REPRESENTATION OF THIYYA COMMUNITY IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

* Rao Bahadur P. RAMAN :—" Sir, I beg to move :

' That this Council recommends to the Government that provision may be made for the adequate representation of the Thiyya community in the higher grades of the Police Department, such as Deputy Superintendents, etc.'

" I understand (I speak subject to correction) that the number of assistant superintendents sanctioned for the Presidency is 30 and of deputy superintendents 40 or 41, partly directly recruited and partly reserved for subordinate police. There are also a few temporary and sub. *pro-tem*. deputy superintendents. Among these officers there is none belonging to the Thiyya community though it is a large and an important one with several educated and efficient members. Among them there are now four permanent inspectors and one acting inspector, all capable men who will fill higher posts with credit to themselves and to the community. I submit that in the absence of recruitment one of these inspectors can be promoted to the post of a deputy superintendent to begin with and two posts reserved for Thiyyas.

" The Thiyyas of Malabar have always been loyal to Government and they are ever grateful for the blessings they enjoy. But in view of the insistent demand for Provincial autonomy and Indianisation of the services I submit that the community deserves a place, consistent with the rights of other communities, in the higher grades of all the departments of Government for which its members are eligible. The hon. Member Rao Bahadur Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar in seconding the motion for Provincial autonomy on the 18th August 1924 said ' Provided that the interests of the various communities in our land are safeguarded we can have the highest privileges that can be given to any people under the British Empire.' And the hon. Member for the University said ' I agree that they ought to be protected, but the only question is what is the method.' So that I am not asking too much by this resolution.

" I therefore submit the resolution for the kind acceptance and favourable consideration of this hon. House and the Government.

" I wish to add a few words which I had not at first intended to say. There were amongst us some Deputy Collectors before. One of them did such meritorious work that the Government was pleased to grant him his full pay as pension. There are now four or five Deputy Collectors in active service. In the Judicial Department we had two Sub-Judges before. One of them was given the title of Diwan Bahadur. The other died last year in harness. My humble self retired as Acting Sub-Judge of Palghat. I mention these facts simply to show that when we could be trusted with the responsibilities of these offices, there is no reason why we should not be trusted with those of the Police."

* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Sir, in seconding this motion which has been so very ably moved by my hon. Friend, Rao Bahadur P. Raman, I have to state

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that he is an accredited leader of the Thiyya community in Malabar and that he is also held in high esteem by the respectable members of various other communities.

12-15 p.m. "What I wish to press is this. The Thiyyas in Malabar form a very large percentage of our population numbering about 7 lakhs. Among them more than 11 per cent are educated. They are a very loyal class and they are seen in many different walks of life in the public service. Before the reorganization of the present Police department, the Thiyyas were duly represented as inspectors of police; and I am told that they have done very creditable service at times when Government was faced with risings and other things for which Malabar is specially noted. After the reorganization, I see about half a dozen of Thiyyas in the Police department as inspectors of police; some of them are prosecuting inspectors, some railway police inspectors and some are in the City Police. And about a dozen of them are sub-inspectors. Sir, I know most of these people have done very creditable service during the Mappilla rebellion, and to my great sorrow and to the great disappointment of the Thiyya community, I find that when many of the colleagues of these Thiyya members of the Police service are promoted to the posts of deputy superintendents, it is a great pity, I may say, that not a single one of them is given a chance of getting a deputy superintendent's place. Sir, the elevation of a Thiyya to the place of a deputy superintendent will be a very great encouragement to that community in general and to the Thiyya sub-inspectors in particular. With these few words, I have very great pleasure in seconding the motion which has been moved by Mr. Raman."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASAN :—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment to this resolution :—

*'That after the word "Thiyya", the following words be inserted :
"Ezhuva, Cheruma, Parayan and Nayadi" and that for the word
"community" the word "communities" be substituted.'*

"Sir, to-day there is not even a constable in Malabar from the communities mentioned by me in my amendment. It is already admitted that the Thiyyas are already in the Police department as inspectors and sub-inspectors, and in such a case, I do not see what good is derived by confining the benefit to the Thiyyas alone. Therefore by my amendment, I wish to extend the benefit contemplated by the resolution, to other backward communities as well."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I second the amendment. I welcome this amendment because I for one endorse every word that has fallen from the hon. Member that has spoken before, that Government cannot confine its attention to one neglected community alone. There are other neglected communities who have a claim on the appointments to the higher grades of the Police service, including, I should say, the Indian Christians. So, I urge that the claims of the neglected communities should be taken into consideration for the higher appointments in the Police department. With these words, I strongly second the amendment."

* Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—"Sir, I should like to know from Mr. Srinivasan whether he refers to the higher appointments in the Police department or the lower appointments. From what I understand from Mr. Raman's resolution as well as his speech, this motion has reference only

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to the higher grades of the Police department such as deputy superintendents, etc. It is a well-known fact that among the Thiyya community there are several inspectors, sub-inspectors and other officers, whereas among the Cheruma, Nayadi and other communities there is hardly even a constable. Therefore I should like to know from Mr. Srinivasan whether he recommends the appointment of a deputy superintendent directly from among the Nayadis and others mentioned by him. If so, my point is whether there ought not to be a certain minimum educational qualification for holding these appointments, because among the Nayadis you cannot find one man who can read and write. So also among the Cherumas. It would therefore be meaningless if Mr. Srinivasan suggests that one of the higher posts should be given to one of these people at the outset."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASAN :—"The rules and regulations which we want to make now may not apply to old people like myself but they are intended for the rising and future generations. There are lots of constables from Malabar now in Madras, and they may be promoted. Their children may be educated and they may be allowed to rise to the higher posts afterwards."

* Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—"Personally I shall be the last man to object to the spirit of this amendment. But knowing as I do the condition of these people, I am afraid it is too soon to hope for giving effect to this amendment."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR—"Sir, in speaking on this motion, I want to keep the resolution and the amendment thereto distinct, the one from the other. So far as the original proposition is concerned, that is, the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Raman, I am in hearty sympathy with it and support it. The Thiyya community is one that contains many educated and intelligent men. There are circle inspectors of police in that community now, and as my hon. Friend the Mover of the Resolution stated, there were in the past Deputy Collectors, and even now I think there is one. (A voice: 'There are four'). There are Sub-Judges, and my hon. Friend himself was an ornament to the Judicial Department as a Sub-Judge. The community is also growing in education, so that there is no reason whatever why deputy superintendents should not be appointed from this community. After all, all that the resolution says is this: It does not fix the Government to any proportion, but what it requests is an adequate representation of the Thiyya community in the higher grades of the Police department. Therefore I heartily support that proposition.

"With regard to the amendment of my hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasan, I believe my friend knows my views relating to the representation of the members of the depressed communities in the public service, and my views are known to the Mover of the resolution as well. But I doubt very much whether my Friend Mr. Srinivasan realizes the consequences of his amendment to the resolution. Now, as amended, the resolution would read thus:

'That this Council recommends to the Government that provision may be made for the adequate representation of the Thiyya, Ezhuva, Cheruma, Parayan and Nayadi communities in the higher grades of the Police department, etc.'

"I do not know whether the Cheruma and Nayadi communities exist in other parts of India, and I understand from my hon. Friend the Law Member . . ."

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Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ On a point of order, Sir, may I know whether we can use the degrading and vulgar word ‘ Parayan ’ which has already been expunged from the Government records. I do not know why my hon. Friend the Mover of the amendment, Mr. Srinivasan, has forgotten to expunge this word from his amendment.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ For the present, this word has been used in the amendment, and, like my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian, I myself thought of it and could not understand why Mr. Srinivasan used this word ‘ Parayan ’. Seeing that the word ‘ Parayan ’ is used in the amendment, I referred to that. My point was this: I do not know whether my hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasan or Mr. Saldanha fully realizes the consequence of the amendment that has been moved by the former. What the amendment asks the Government to do is this: to appoint members of the Nayadi, Cheruma and the other community already referred to by me (laughter) as deputy superintendents of police. To my knowledge, the members of the unmentionable community do exist in other parts of India, but the members of the Nayadi and Cheruma communities exist only in my unfortunate district. So far as I am aware, these two communities do not exist in other parts of the Presidency and to my shame as a native of Malabar I must admit that the way in which the Cherumas and Nayadis are treated is a disgrace to mankind. In the case of the Nayadis, they are not allowed to approach an ordinary human being within any reasonable distance. They have to stand at a very great distance and have to shout at the top of their voice begging for alms. It is not possible to find, as my hon. Friend Mr. Prabhakaran Tampam submitted to the House, one literate man in the whole community. In fact, even for begging for alms they have to stand at a distance of about three furlongs. As Swami Vivekananda once described, Malabar is a big lunatic asylum in this respect (‘ Hear, hear ’). When he was travelling in the district he found the Nayadis standing at long distances and shouting for alms. He made inquiries and he was informed that they were asking for alms and they were shouting at the top of their voice because they could not approach the members of the so-called higher communities. Then it was that he said that Malabar is a huge lunatic asylum”

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ On a point of order, Sir, can people from lunatic asylums be members of this Council? ”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ There are sane men in lunatic asylums and lunatics in assemblies of wise men like this. That apart, my point is this. It is not possible, however much I sympathize with the members of the Nayadi community, for the Government even if they accept this amendment to give effect to the recommendation contained therein. It is only from that point of view that I point out this circumstance. The Cherumas are no doubt in a little more favourable position than the Nayadis, but they too are treated very badly. I believe that a few of the Cherumas are literate in the sense that they know how to read and write Malayalam, but I do not believe that there is a single member of that community who knows English.”

* Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—“ There is one member of the Cheruma community I know who has read up to the Fourth form.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ In fact I would be very glad if he is in a position to be appointed deputy superintendent of police. But my point with reference to the amendment is that whatever the educational qualifications of this particular member of the Cheruma community may be,

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there are considerable difficulties in the way of the Government giving effect to this amendment. I fully sympathize with the spirit underlying the amendment, but I believe there are practical difficulties in working it out. If it is passed, then the Government would be given a handle in not giving effect to it, because it is actually impossible to do it. If the original resolution is passed, it leaves something which is possible to be done. If it is accepted by the House or by Government, we can in any case at least heckle the Government now and then and ask them why they do not give effect to this resolution and so on. But in the case of the amendment, this would not be possible. In order that something practical may be done, I would request my hon. Friend to withdraw his amendment. I am in hearty sympathy with and fully support the original resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is Mr. Srinivasan going to withdraw his amendment?"

* Mr. R. SRINIVASAN :—"I wish to say one word about the use of the word 'paraiyan' in my amendment which has been called into question. 12-30 p.m. My difficulty was that we do not call the 'paraiyans' of Malabar by any other name as we do in the case of 'Adi-Dravida' or 'Adi-Andhra'. We do not call them 'Malayala Dravida'. That is why I had to describe them like that. I thought we will not be in any way degrading them. I know there was a sub-inspector among the Cherumas and his place was made very hot for him and he was dismissed. As I said before we are not making laws here for any particular person or any particular people. We are making laws for the rising and future generations. That is my view."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"So the hon. Member is not withdrawing."

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, at the outset I think I may say this, that Government do not propose and have not passed any rules or regulations making it difficult for any member of any community referred to to attain to the rank of deputy superintendent or district superintendent of police. Nor in the administration of the departments which I have the honour to administer can it be said, Sir, and I can claim that credit, I think legitimately, that persons legitimately entitled to appointments or promotion are not given that appointment or promotion by reason of the circumstance that they belong to any particular community. Taking this very Thiyya community into consideration, Sir, I think it will be within the memory of this House that not long ago a very well-known member of this community was appointed to a place in the Madras Small Causes Court, and it cannot be said that the representatives of the Thiyya community have been depressed in the sense of their not being given adequate opportunities and privileges for getting into the public service. They are represented amongst the highest ranks of the public service. It has been rightly pointed out by the Mover of the resolution and others who have spoken on this matter that amongst the Thiyya community there are persons who occupy and who have occupied responsible positions in the executive and judicial administrations. Therefore so far as it is alleged that this resolution has been or is intended to convey the idea that there is any handicap or obstacle in the way of the members of the community attaining the rank to which they are entitled by reason of their equipment, I do not think it can be legitimately claimed that there is any obstacle. But my difficulty in accepting the resolution in the present form is twofold. In the first place as I have already mentioned on another occasion acting on the

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principles which I have enunciated in this House we have given up so far as direct recruitment is concerned all initiative rights of direct recruitment in the administration of the Police department and have handed powers of initiative in those matters to the Staff Selection Board as a nucleus of the future Public Service Commission. That apart there is no doubt that neither the Staff Selection Board nor the Government in the administration of the matter will, if there is a competent Thiyya available for appointment, have the slightest hesitation in appointing him. I think I can say with the full sense of responsibility from my place as a member of the Government that if any Thiyya is found competent for the task, the Inspector-General of Police has never hesitated in making the recommendations on the merits of the candidates as apart from the communities to which they belong, due provision being made for other claims. Nextly I do not think that in the administration of the department the Inspector-General has been deterred by the fact even of seniority to supersede others if it is shown that there is exceptional merit and that policy has been ratified by the Government. Therefore if a gentleman belonging to the Thiyya community is found to be fit to become a deputy superintendent there will be no obstacle to his becoming a member of that service. But the hon. Member went on to give instances of certain people who may be forthwith made deputy superintendents. I deprecate that kind of argument, because it will be difficult indeed if members belonging to various communities should say, 'Well, there are so and so who are inspectors and who may be made deputy superintendents.'

* Rao Bahadur P. RAMAN :—"One of the inspectors may be made."

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It is very difficult in these matters to mention names or to make even an approach to mention names. I find that the seniormost Thiyya inspector is 'second-class inspector and his number is 86'. That being so it would be difficult to accept the proposition. When the seniormost man is the 86th it will be very difficult indeed to call upon the Government to make him a deputy superintendent. There are difficulties in adopting such a step."

* Rao Bahadur P. RAMAN :—"I only want that one man should be appointed, whether he is a junior or senior."

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"All that I can say as a Member of the Government is that if a Thiyya gentleman attains to the proper rank and when he becomes a first-class inspector he will have his chance. Government have not accepted and will never accept any handicap by reason of birth. We cannot accept the resolution as it is framed, because provision cannot be made in the department for a man who stands as the 86th in second-grade inspectors. If what is attempted to be done is the initiation of the principle that Thiyya gentleman of merit and of the requisite seniority should not be debarred from rising to the highest posts to which they are entitled, that is a resolution which the Government can accept. But in the conditions of this case to accept this resolution will be to supersede all other persons who are inspectors of the first grade and who have acted as deputy superintendents. Having made absolutely clear that the Government has done its best to the community and are willing to do so when there is nothing to stand in the way of their doing so, I hope the hon. Member will withdraw his resolution."

* Rao Bahadur P. RAMAN :—"In view of the remarks of the hon. the Law Member I beg to withdraw my resolution."

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MR. R. VEERIAN :—" I object to the withdrawal."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There is an amendment in the hon. Member's name and I will allow him to speak on the amendment. Mr. R. Srinivasan's amendment will be first put to vote and then Mr. Veerian's amendment and then the original proposition."

MR. R. VEERIAN :—" Sir, I beg to move my amendment which runs as follows :

' After the word "Thiyya" in the second line, insert the words "and depressed"; for the word "community" substitute "communities" in the third line.'

" As amended, Sir, the whole proposition will read as follows :

' That this Council recommends to the Government that provision may be made for the adequate representation of the Thiyya and depressed communities in the higher grade of the Police department, such as the deputy superintendents, etc.'

" Sir, my amendment is a very simple one. Sir, the members of the depressed classes are noted for physical fitness. Their loyalty is beyond praise. Sir, their character is also beyond praise. The extraordinary qualities that are required in the Police department are physical fitness, capacity and character. What more qualifications are required in the Police department to give satisfaction to the public and the Government? Sir, can we say that the members of the depressed classes do not possess such extraordinary qualities? "

* The hon. MR. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I never said so, Sir."

MR. R. VEERIAN :—" If the changes are given to the so-called depressed classes, I am sure it will work like a magic wand. Sir, in certain number of cases pollution also will vanish. If they want to encourage the depressed classes, the so-called depressed classes, Sir, here is the chance. Sir, I have no idea to feel the pulse of the Government. I am sure, Sir, that the Government are always sympathetic in words to the depressed classes. I do not say, Sir, that the Government show only lip sympathy. Their sympathies are always at heart. I do not suspect it. Sir, here is the chance. Therefore I want to say to them that all their sympathies should be turned into practical sympathy. We are quite tired of the lip sympathies. What I want is representation in public services. That is what I am asking here. Sir, I handed over to the hon. the Law Member very recently a list which contained a number of members belonging to the depressed classes who had done meritorious service and who have put in a great number of years of service. Their claims were ignored."

* The hon. MR. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, I think in deference to the sentiments which have emanated from the hon. Member who spoke last it is necessary for me to make the position of the Government in regard to the depressed classes quite clear. I may say that both with regard to the Judicial Department and the Police Department, the two departments for whose administration I am partly responsible, instructions have been given that the depressed classes should be given special encouragement if they were otherwise qualified. In a recent instance my hon. Colleague, the Minister for Education, has appointed a member of the depressed classes as one of the Assistant Professors of the Law College, one whom I had the honour of

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having as an apprentice. It seems to me, Sir, wherever it is possible Government have not been behind hand and will not be behind hand in encouraging the members of the depressed classes."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I point out that several members of the depressed classes in the Andhra Desa who have done meritorious service and put in long years of service as sub-inspectors have not been promoted owing to the fact that the immediate superiors thought that there would be caste pollution? If they had been given opportunities they would have been superintendents of police and not deputy superintendents of police."

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I think I must deprecate such a discussion as that, while I greatly appreciate the efforts of hon. Members like Mr. Veerian in pleading the case of the depressed classes. But there is one word that I desire to say which will be, I trust, of some little guidance and use. The effect of bringing out the cases of certain individuals in discussing these matters in this House may sometimes be quite the opposite of what the hon. Member intends. I would earnestly ask him not to do so but to put his representations before me and see what I can do in such matters. But to mention them in this House and to say that certain departmental superiors have not given adequate recognition of A or B because they belonged to a particular community may lead to that particular departmental officer becoming more critical than he would otherwise be. Therefore I would earnestly deprecate a discussion of that kind on the floor of this House. Let him not only appeal to me in the interest of the depressed classes, but let him enter my room and ask me why such and such a thing has been or has not been done. But let him not invite discussion on the floor of this House on such a matter in the very interest of the cause which the hon. Member wants to serve."

Mr. R. Srinivasan's amendment was then put and declared lost

Mr. R. Veerian's amendment was also then put and declared lost.

Mr. R. Veerian demanded a poll.

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I add one word and ask the hon. Member with all the earnestness I can command not to press his motion. I have said that, so far as the departments in my charge are concerned, I have given instructions that whenever it is possible these communities ought to be specially helped. I have said already that the rank of the senior Thiyya gentleman is No. 86 on the list, and the number of depressed classes among inspectors and sub-inspectors is practically nil. What is the use of this resolution at all? Is it going to affect anybody in any way?"

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Have direct recruitment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member wish to press for a division?"

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"No, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. the Mover of this resolution has expressed his wish to withdraw the resolution. Has he the leave of the House?"

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

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IMPROVEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE IN THE GODAVARI AND
KISTNA DELTAS.

* Mr. M. SEETAYYA moved the following :—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that a committee consisting of a majority of non-officials be appointed to inquire and frame a scheme for the improvement of irrigation and drainage in the Godavari and Kistna deltas.'

In doing so, he said :—“అయ్యా, క్రిష్ణా గోదావరి డెల్టాలు—సదరు రెండు డెల్టాలు గోదావరి, క్రిష్ణ, గుంటూరు జిల్లాలకు సంబంధించియున్నవి. ఈ రెండు డెల్టాల తాలూకు ఇరిగేషన్ డ్రయినేజీ చాలా దుస్థితిగానున్నవి. ఇరిగేషన్ ప్రారంభములో డ్రయినేజీ సిస్టం ఏమి చేయక యిప్పటివరకు అట్టి స్థితిలోనే వుండివున్నది. క్రిష్ణ యీస్టరన్ గోదావరి వెస్టరన్ డెల్టాలకు ప్రక్కను సుమారు 10—15 మైళ్లలో కొద్ది సరస్సు వుండివున్నది. సదరు సరస్సు సదరు రెండు డెల్టాల తాలూకు సుమారు 80 మైళ్లదూరమునుంచి డెల్టాలకు వుత్తరమునుంచి అనాదీయముగా డెల్టాలకు పూర్వమునుంచి కొన్ని పెద్ద నదులు యీ డెల్టా కాల్వల దక్షిణముగా వెళ్లుతూవుండేవి. అవి సదరు కొద్ది సరస్సులోకి వెళ్లుతూవుండేవి. ఇదిగాక సదరు డెల్టా కాల్వల తాలూకు డ్రయినేజీ కూడా సదరు సరస్సులోకి యేర్పడినది. సదరు డ్రయినేజీ కాల్వలుగాని నదులుగా వున్న కాల్వలుగాని యే విధమున యింపు పుమెంటు గవర్నమెంటువారు చేసివుండలేదు. ఎక్కడనుంచి చేసివున్నయెక్కడ దరిమిలాను బహుకొద్దిగా చేసివుండులేదు. సదరు కొద్ది సరస్సులోకి వెళ్లే నీరు సహద్రంలోకి వెళ్లుటకు బహు చిన్న కాల్వలు వుప్పులేర్లు అని రెండు వున్నవి; వాటి పేర్లు (1) పేరంటాలు, (2) జువ్వికనుమ అనే పేర్లు వాడుచుండురు. అంత చిన్న కనుమలు అవుటవల్లను సరస్సులో నుంచి కొన్ని నెలలకుగాని నీరు పోదు. సదరు సరస్సు క్రమేపి పూరిపోయి మరక అభిరుచు వున్నందువల్ల సరస్సులో నీరు పట్టక పయికి వెళ్లి సరస్సుకు చుట్టువున్న అనేక గ్రామముల తాలూకు శెటిల్ మెంటు వల్లం భూములలో నీరుపడి పయిర్లు నష్టము కావడమున్నూ ఆ నష్టముకు రయితుకు గవర్నమెంటువారు రిమీషన్ యివ్వడమున్నూ కొన్ని భూములు యే అంతా పంట పండినయెడల రిమీషన్ లేకపోగా రయితు వ్యవసాయ ఖర్చులకు యీనా చాలకపోవడమున్నూ జరుగుచున్నది. సదరు కనుమలు యెప్పుడయినా కొద్ది మరపుతు చేసివున్నను అది యంత మాత్రం ఉపయోగం లేకుండా పోయినది. ఇదిగాక డెల్టాకు పూర్వం ఉన్న నదులుగాని డ్రయినేజీ కాల్వలుగాని పాడుగు వెడల్పు త్రవ్వడం కట్టలు లేకపోవడంవల్లను సాగుకు పూర్వంగాని దరిమిలానుగాని మురుగు వచ్చినయెడల సదరు కాల్వలకు యిరుక్కలను వుండే శెటిల్ మెంటు వల్లం భూములు పంటనష్టం అనేక విధములుగా జరుగుచున్నది. సదరు శెటిల్ మెంటు భూములు సదరు మురుగునల్లను యిసుక వొందురు పట్టి మరక అయి సాగు చేసుకొనుటకు వీలులేక చాలా కిష్టుతుగల భూములు నాశనమయి అయిపోయినవి. కొన్ని భూములు యిసుక వొందురు తీసివేయుటకు రైతు అనేక నష్టకష్టములకు లోనై వాధ పడుచున్నాడు.

“ఇరిగేషన్ కాలువలు—కాలువలు సరిఅయిన మరపుతులు లేక విశాలం లోతుకట్టలు లేకపోవడంవల్లను చాలా దుస్థితిగానుండున్నవి. సాగుబడి తరుగులా నదులలోకి పూర్తి అయిన నీరు వచ్చినప్పుడు కాల్వలు దుస్థితివల్లను వదలవలసినంత నీరు హెడ్డుస్టానులవల్ల వదలకపోవడమున్నూ యెప్పుడయినా వకవేళ వదలినప్పటికి యే కాలవో తగిలిపోయి అది మరపుతు అయ్యేవరకు హెడ్డుస్టాను మాసివేయడమున్నూ అందువల్ల అన్ని కాల్వల

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సాగుకు నష్టం రావడమున్నూ జరుగుచున్నది. సాగుబడి లెఖ యే నెలలో యెంత జరిగేది గవర్నమెంటుకు తెలుస్తూనేవున్నది. దానివల్లను సాగుబడి సకాలంలో కావలసినదానికి యెంత ఆలస్యముగా జరుగుచుండేది కూడా తెలుస్తున్నది. సకాలం సాగుచేసినదానికి ఆలస్యంగా సాగుచేసినదానికి పంట నష్టం అధమము 8 అణాలు వుంటుంది. వై సంగతులు రైతులు డి.పి.డబ్ల్యు. ఆఫీసర్లతో విన్నవించుకుంటే గవర్నమెంటు డబ్బు యివ్వనిదే సుమేమి చేయ గలము అని సమాధానం చెప్పడమే జరుగుచున్నది. నీరు యిచ్చినా లేకపోయినా పండినా యెండినా గవర్నమెంటు శిస్తు మాత్రం మానదు. రైతు దుస్థితి యిట్లుగావున్నది. సదరు రెండు డెల్టాలవల్లను నూటికి సుమారు 20 రూపాయలపయిన గవర్నమెంటుకు ఆదాయం వచ్చుచుండగా క్రిష్ణ డెల్టాలో ప్రత్యేకం ఆయకట్టున దరోనా సదరు డెల్టాల అభివృద్ధికిని చెప్పి కొన్ని లక్షలు యీ సంవత్సరం వసూలుచేయుచున్నారు. ఈ సంగతి యిప్పటి కళక్ సీల్వారు అందరికి తెలిసిన విషయమే. ఇంత సొత్తు గవర్నమెంటువారికి లాభం కలుగుచున్నప్పటికి సదరు డెల్టాల అభివృద్ధిచేయకపోవడం చాలా అన్యాయం. రైతుయొక్క దరిద్రం యాలా తీరగలదో చెప్పజాలకున్నాను గనుక నేను తీసుకొనిన చివర యీ రిజల్యూషన్ తప్పక ఆమోదించగలరని కళక్ సీల్వారిని కోరుచున్నాను.”

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution, and in so doing I may take this opportunity of reminding this House of the number of representations made upon all the points raised regarding the irrigation in the Kistna and Godavari deltas and specially regarding the neglect of the drainage system there. I daresay many hon. Members of this House and those on the Government side who had the good fortune to be there as Collectors will bear me out in what I say in the matter of drainage. They were altogether neglected for a long time, and my hon. Friend Mr. Sitayya, who is himself one of the richest ryots in my part of the country, has had not only peculiar individual difficulties but he represents the difficulties of all the ryots of the Northern Circars. As this matter was very fully threshed out during the Irrigation Bill discussions, I do not propose to take the time of the hon. Members, but I would very earnestly urge on the hon. Member on the side of Government to take this point into their very serious consideration and to give relief as early as possible.

“ The resolution simply says that we might appoint a committee consisting of a majority of non-officials, and there is a point in that, Sir. It may be common knowledge by now that it is only the non-official representatives of the people that will have more opportunities of knowing the disadvantages from which the ryots suffer than the officials. I may just in passing make reference to a small incident not mentioning the individuals or officers concerned. There are certain officials who could not be approached by the ryots at all; in a rare case if anybody dared to approach them, it will end in a fiasco and not infrequently in a criminal case. Government may therefore take note of such caprices on the part of the Public Works Department and other officers. With these few words, I have great pleasure in commending this resolution to the favourable consideration of the House.”

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, this subject was definitely raised and given special prominence during the budget debate in a series of speeches made by the hon. Member Mr. Peddiraju, whom

[Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [6th February 1925]

I do not see in his seat to-day. He advised Government to get the help of non-officials in discussing the matter and to arrive at an early conclusion. I may say, Sir, that from 1917 onwards Government have laid down programmes for drainage improvements and for irrigation improvements in the Godavari and Kistna deltas, and I have before me a series of Government Orders which I have issued in connexion with this topic. But at the present moment, so far as I understand the speech made by the hon. the Mover with my imperfect acquaintance of the Telugu language, I may say that the two chief complaints that he made were firstly that while there was a great deal of income derived from lands of these deltas by the Government, yet when programmes for improving the drainage and irrigation projects were put forward, want of funds were pleaded as an excuse. Well, all I can say is that . . .

Mr. B. Venkataratnam asked in Telugu what rate of income per cent Government realized from the irrigation system in the deltas.

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I cannot give the figures now. It is now true that in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore tracts on the one hand and in the Godavari and Kistna tracts on the other the incomes are undoubtedly considerable. On the other hand, hon. Members will bear in mind that irrigation schemes cannot be dealt with in that individual fashion. The Presidency as a whole must be taken into account."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" I hope the hon. Member will remember that when the case of the Ceded districts is concerned."

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Surely, if anything, the hon. Member from Cuddapah must realize that whenever he and his hon. Colleague put forward any recommendation with regard to Cuddapah they have received due attention from me, and as a matter of fact I accepted a resolution not many hours ago.

" But to go back. I was saying that there was no doubt of the fact that there was considerable surplus income derived from that particular project. But the Presidency as a whole must be considered. But what I desire to dwell on at this moment is that in connexion with the irrigation legislation which has been passed we have a number of boards, and these have to be constituted and they will have to function in many ways.

" They will have to function firstly in deciding upon the complicated
1 p.m. relationship between the ryots and the Government and the zamindari and the ryotwari ryots. Secondly, they will act as advisory bodies and will be constituted without any avoidable delay as soon as the irrigation schemes are fairly settled. It is therefore much better to go on these lines rather than by appointment of *ad hoc* bodies especially as in no very distant date we will have the other committees appointed. With that assurance I trust the hon. Mover will see his way to withdrawing the resolution."

Mr. M. SEETAYYA said in Telugu that he had no objection to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was then by leave withdrawn,

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SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the resolution that stands in my name runs as follows :

‘ That this Council recommends to the Government that effect be given from the 1st April 1925 to the proposals of the separation of the judicial and executive functions throughout the Presidency. ’

“ Sir, I do not think that very many words are necessary from me to commend this resolution to the acceptance of the House.”

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ May I make a statement which might probably curtail discussion ? As a matter of fact, in obedience to the directions of the Government of India we have sent up our proposals and the discussion in this House relating to the separation of the judicial and executive functions. About four days ago knowing that the discussion on the resolution will be coming up now, the Government of India were asked whether they had come to any decision with regard to the matter and they have replied to say that they have not yet come to a decision ; but I understand that they will come to a speedy decision.

“ I hope this statement will enable hon. Members not to make lengthy speeches.”

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—“ So far as I am concerned, the hon. the Law Member knows perfectly well that my speeches are not generally very lengthy.”

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I do not at all mean to allude to any person or to any hon. Member nor do I make any complaint on that score. All that I am saying is that the gist of what is wanted may be embodied in speeches.”

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—“ Taking the suggestions that came from the hon. the Law Member as my cue, I shall try and finish what I have to say as briefly as possible.

“ As I have been saying I believe only very few words are necessary from me, to commend this resolution to the acceptance of this House, for this is an old old, but none the less urgently needed, reform which had been urged upon the Government for over forty years by every public body but in vain. The arguments for the separation of the judicial and executive functions have been advanced *ad nauseam* for several years, but yet the unsympathetic Government has remained unmoved. In pursuance of a resolution passed by the last Legislative Council on 22nd September 1922, the Government was pleased to appoint a committee to consider the long agitated for question of the separation of judicial and executive functions, it is surprising that the Government have not yet come forward with their orders on the report submitted by the said Committee in April 1923. I trust sincerely that this Committee was not appointed by the Government as is usually the case with several other committees more with the object of yielding to the clamour than with the object of giving effect to any of the urgently needed reforms. The majority report, Sir, puts forward very simple suggestions with reference to this matter and as they explain, the cost involved in their suggestions is only between 2·5 lakhs and 3·75 lakhs. There is the report of my hon.

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Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, and the dissenting minute of the hon. Member, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, which raise various other points. I am only anxious that the Government should take us into their confidence and let us know what they are going to do with reference to this much-needed reform. I desire that Government should give an opportunity for the Council to discuss the various recommendations of the Committee and come to certain conclusions on them at an early date. I think it is only fair that before final orders are passed by the Government this Council should have an opportunity of expressing its views thereon. I don't know, Sir, whether it will not be possible for the Government to bring in, by way of a resolution, their proposals on the subject, and get the decision of the House thereon. As I have said several months have already elapsed since the report was published and yet there is no sign of the Government coming forward with any orders thereon.

"There are certain recommendations contained in the majority report with which I radically disagree. The proposal that the appointment of Stationary Sub-Magistrates and First-Class Magistrates up to Rs. 600 should vest in the High Court is a proposal which I do not think the hon. the Law Member, especially after what he has heard during the last two days, would accept. Is it too much to expect, Sir, that the separation of judicial and executive functions will be given effect to at least from the next official year? This separation is highly necessary for a really effective advance towards self-government. The Imperial Government having conceded that greater autonomy should be given and that local bodies should be invested with greater powers, is it not fair at least now, when the reforms have been in force for sometime, to expect that one of the steps tending to the advancement of self-government should be granted, viz., the separation of judicial from executive functions. The reforms will be divested of much of their value unless this separation is given effect to, and the executive and judicial functions are placed in charge of responsible persons thoroughly independent in the discharge of their duties and free from that incubus of the present system which combines in the district executive officers magisterial powers, besides placing the police officers under them. I shall not detain the Council with a statement of all the various reasons which had been advanced times out of number in support of the plea of separation of judicial and executive functions. Suffice it to say the want of confidence in the administration has been the cause of anarchism. If the Government had yielded to public opinion and moved in this matter early, there would have been no occasion to pass emergency Ordinances. They would not have faced anarchism, rebellion and rioting in various places. The lack of confidence in the subordinate officials possessing both the judicial and executive functions is the sole cause of these troubles.

"An independent judiciary is the greatest safeguard of the constitution and it is the ultimate refuge of a subject's rights and liberties, and I therefore urge upon the Government in the name of Law and Order, which is one of their essential duties to maintain, to take early steps to have this urgent reform effected. My task in this matter has been made much easier by reason of the fact that the hon. Member in the Treasury Bench in charge of Law and Order had, even before he began to grace the floor of this House with his presence and fell a prey to the blandishments of his new born love in the Council Chamber, been advocating this reform from various platforms and I

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am also aware, Sir, that one at least of the hon. the Ministers had not been lacking in his earnestness in appealing to the Government to have this much-needed reform effected.

"I would, therefore, suggest, Sir, and the suggestion has Parliamentary precedents behind it, that the hon. Law Member pass final and favourable orders on the report of the Committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution passed by this Council on 22nd September 1922. I wish he comes forward on the next official day with a list of resolutions on this subject and gets the opinion of the House thereon.

"With these words I commend the resolution standing in my name to the unanimous acceptance of this House."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I beg to second the proposition. And, taking the advice of the hon. the Law Member I shall not be very long in my speech. It has always been the peculiarity with the Treasury Bench . . ."

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I ask the hon. Member who moved the resolution whether he would insist on the date mentioned in the resolution, viz., 1st April 1925, remaining as it is; for, in that case I shall have to take a different attitude. But if he is willing to amend those words the matter is different."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"I have no objection to making an alteration, say, by fixing the date as not later than six months or three months."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"If the hon. the Law Member will himself bring such an amendment we shall have no objection to it. As I was saying, ever since the reforms came in, the Treasury Bench has the peculiarity, whenever a question is asked, no matter how urgent, of saying that the matter is under consideration. We have had a number of occasions when the Treasury Benches resorted to this useful phrase. . ."

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It is not a very useful phrase. The fact is, in deference to the wishes of this Council, I telegraphed about a week ago to the Government of India, and this telegram I have in my hands regarding the separation of the judicial and executive functions is the reply that I have received. It states:

'the question still under consideration. Home',

the last word meaning the Home Member who is in charge of it. The telegram was despatched on the 2nd and it reached us on the 3rd February."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I was coming to the fortunate position of the hon. the Law Member after dealing with the position of the Treasury Bench as a whole. They have always been closing our mouth, or at any rate attempting to close it by saying that the matter is under the consideration of the Government. Well, Sir, if the Limitation Act is to be of any use it is by way of amending it in one useful direction, viz., by enacting that no matter shall be under the consideration of the Local Government for more than such and such a period. That will be of some use to us. Otherwise matters will always be under consideration from year to year, from decade to decade and probably from century to century. I have to congratulate the hon. the Law Member that he is able to put off everything by saying that the matter is under his consideration, his sympathetic

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I think it would facilitate matters if the hon. Member would say whether he accepts the resolution in the amended form.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ As I have said already we shall cheerfully accept an amendment if the hon. Member will himself bring it.”

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I am not in a position to accept any resolution ; because, I do not know what the conclusions of the Government of India will be. When they are still considering it I cannot very well say that I accept any particular resolution. I cannot really do that. All that I can say is, this is a reserved subject and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State and the Government of India are entitled to impose mandates upon us and their directions are binding upon us. All that I can say therefore is what I have said already about it.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Knowing that it would be so, I have said already that it is no use to us if the Government is going to say that the matter is under their mere consideration or even sympathetic consideration. It is absolutely useless to us. Because, when this matter came before us we had gone on with it and the matter is known to us and so far as the Council is concerned the resolution was passed in the Legislative Council, a committee was appointed and everything was done. But the Government, as in everything else, are moving slowly ; perhaps the Government wheel moves always slowly.

1-15 p.m. “ In this matter, they moved much more slowly, and after long hesitation, the Committee was appointed. It consisted of several responsible officers and non-officials, and after a long time, again, in the Committee rooms, the report was drafted. It is after all a compromise report. Some of us wrote very elaborate and strong minutes of dissent. But we would be satisfied if reasonable beginnings were made. The report was placed before this House, and the House by a practically unanimous resolution, wanted that immediate steps should be taken on that report. We are now in a position—I do not know whether it is a fortunate position—of being told by the hon. the Law Member, not that this Government was going to consider the question—I speak subject to correction—but that the Secretary of State was going to consider the matter. This is a matter on which the Government has got some responsibility to the House apart from the fact that it belongs to reserved half. Of course, some steps must be taken by this House to force the Government to proceed with the matter instead of waiting for the opinion of the Government of India to be expressed. Unless we force this Government to do something tangible, there is no use. When I use the word ‘ force ’, I mean moral force ; the only force we can use on the reserved half, is by passing this resolution unanimously. The Treasury bench may not vote with us if we pass any resolution saying that this matter shall be brought up at once. There is no question of compromise here. If Government will not do that—I do not know if some of us will go so far—we will not sanction the grant under this head. But whatever it may be, whether we make speeches or not—we have made enough of speeches—we must clearly make the Government know our feeling in the matter and insist

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on this matter being brought as early as possible, the next earliest moment is when the new official year begins, because we know if the budget is passed and the Council passes the various grants, there will be no chance of this matter coming up for another year at least. They may take some more years or decades. Whether our friends non-co-operate or not at the time of the budget I strongly feel that this subject must be taken at the earliest opportunity, or else we will not sanction the particular grant. Of course, His Excellency, on the advice of the reserved half, might certify. But I do not think it will be necessary if we unanimously pass this resolution saying that we insist upon effect being given to this in 1st April 1925.

"After all, it is not a very difficult thing. The hon. the Law Member said some years ago—I do not mean the particular Law Member—I mean the officer who was in charge of the Law Department—that they were going to make a beginning, and they thought that a beginning was made by appointing two first-class magistrates. We were not satisfied with that. We do not know the persons who are responsible for the note prefacing the Committee's report. Whoever it may be, the Government in that note were prepared to go some steps in advance of the present stage. Now the Secretary of State and the Government of India have come to their rescue. They are not going to take any steps now. The reform is most urgent. These words of the Government of India that they are considering the matter will not take us one step further. Therefore I appeal to the House as a whole to pass this resolution unanimously and to show to the Government that if our resolutions were not treated with that consideration which we expect from Government we know how to retort, at least to some extent."

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, I am afraid I have been very unsuccessful in my argument, judging from the reception that it has met at the hands of my hon. Friend, the Member from Coimbatore. A general discussion of the question was raised during the last budget meeting and the vote taken on the budget at that time was taken to indicate that the House had accepted the majority report of the Committee, including my friend from Coimbatore. Now, subsequent to that, the Government of India has begun to consider the topic as an all-India question. They have been considering it, and in order if possible to make a definite statement, as to any conclusion that the Government of India might have arrived at, either by approval or ratification of the report, either on the majority report or on the minority report, this Government telegraphed to the Government of India as to whether they have come to a decision. I, Sir, at an earlier stage of the report, read to the House the reply from the Government of India in which they say they are considering the subject. Now my hon. Friend from Coimbatore has stated that if no decision is arrived at and the scheme is not carried, he would advise his colleagues to non-co-operate throughout the budget season."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I said only one grant, i.e., Criminal Justice."

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That seems to be a drastic remedy and a somewhat cruel remedy so far as this Government is concerned. My hon. Friend knows this question is an all-India question and they have taken it and treated it as such. I take it that pressure will be exercised upon the Government of India and is being exercised in other quarters also. But

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* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ As I have said already we shall cheerfully accept an amendment if the hon. Member will himself bring it.”

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I am not in a position to accept any resolution ; because, I do not know what the conclusions of the Government of India will be. When they are still considering it I cannot very well say that I accept any particular resolution. I cannot really do that. All that I can say is, this is a reserved subject and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State and the Government of India are entitled to impose mandates upon us and their directions are binding upon us. All that I can say therefore is what I have said already about it.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Knowing that it would be so, I have said already that it is no use to us if the Government is going to say that the matter is under their mere consideration or even sympathetic consideration. It is absolutely useless to us. Because, when this matter came before us we had gone on with it and the matter is known to us and so far as the Council is concerned the resolution was passed in the Legislative Council, a committee was appointed and everything was done. But the Government, as in everything else, are moving slowly ; perhaps the Government wheel moves always slowly.

1-15 p.m. “ In this matter, they moved much more slowly, and after long hesitation, the Committee was appointed. It consisted of several responsible officers and non-officials, and after a long time, again, in the Committee rooms, the report was drafted. It is after all a compromise report. Some of us wrote very elaborate and strong minutes of dissent. But we would be satisfied if reasonable beginnings were made. The report was placed before this House, and the House by a practically unanimous resolution, wanted that immediate steps should be taken on that report. We are now in a position—I do not know whether it is a fortunate position—of being told by the hon. the Law Member, not that this Government was going to consider the question—I speak subject to correction—but that the Secretary of State was going to consider the matter. This is a matter on which the Government has got some responsibility to the House apart from the fact that it belongs to reserved half. Of course, some steps must be taken by this House to force the Government to proceed with the matter instead of waiting for the opinion of the Government of India to be expressed. Unless we force this Government to do something tangible, there is no use. When I use the word ‘ force ’, I mean moral force ; the only force we can use on the reserved half, is by passing this resolution unanimously. The Treasury bench may not vote with us if we pass any resolution saying that this matter shall be brought up at once. There is no question of compromise here. If Government will not do that—I do not know if some of us will go so far—we will not sanction the grant under this head. But whatever it may be, whether we make speeches or not—we have made enough of speeches—we must clearly make the Government know our feeling in the matter and insist

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the idea of the Mover seems to be to indicate the strong current of feeling that animates us, to precipitate the action of the Government of India and thereby also to precipitate a favourable consideration of the subject. I think in that spirit, the hon. Mover has thought fit to bring this resolution, not to embarrass the Government of India but merely with a view to lay before that Government our feelings in the matter and the necessity for the matter being expedited and given effect to in the immediate future."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not propose to occupy the Council very long on this question. I want to make some suggestions to the hon. the Law Member in connexion with this question. I have very little to say on the merits of the question, the separation of the judicial and executive functions.

"But I want to suggest that seeing that this is a very important question on which there is very strong feeling among all sections of the House and the public generally, any decision of the Government of India or of this Government should not be precipitated without giving an adequate opportunity for the House to express its own opinion thereon. I want to suggest this procedure which I see is very often adopted in the Assembly, but which I see is not adopted in this House. The Government of India moves resolutions in the Assembly expressing its views as regards what it is going to do on very vital questions and inviting discussion thereon in the Assembly so as to have the opinion of non-official members. Now, the hon. the Law Member says that this Government have come to some conclusions on this matter. What those conclusions are we are not aware of. The hon. the Law Member said that the majority of the House had given an indication of the fact that they are prepared to support the majority report. I am not quite sure of that. For I find that there are one or two points on which there is a very wide difference of opinion. We are in this position that we are absolutely in the dark as to whether the Local Government has accepted all the provisions of the majority report or only some of them, whether they have modified any of these proposals or whether they are in a position to make new proposals. Over and above that, we have the further difficulty that the Government of India might revise the proposals of the Local Government in their turn and modify them or alter them or cancel them. So that the final thing that will emerge from all these three authorities may have no relationship at all either with the report of my hon. Friend Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar or even with the majority report. And, if that hybrid scheme or, if I may be permitted to say so, that mongrel scheme is going to be put forward as the scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions, we will be in a very much worse position than when these two functions are conjointly working. If the hon. the Law Member will undertake, on behalf of the Government, to put forward in this House a series of resolutions from the Government Bench suggesting what course of action they are prepared to take in connexion with this scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions either now or after they have received orders from the Government of India, I would propose, and my hon. Friend the Mover would accept, a small amendment to postpone the working of the scheme for separation till September 1925, or till any other reasonable date. I do not want him to say that after the Government of India have passed orders the matter has reached such a state of finality that no revision either by this House or at the instance of this House is possible. That is the

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difficulty that I feel. What is the stage at which this House can effectively intervene? What is the stage at which it can advise the Government so that the Government may take advantage of it? These are things with which I am not very well acquainted seeing that I have had nothing to do with them. I have had nothing to do with the administration as such, of judicial and executive functions."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I hope he will soon be in the Treasury Bench."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" That is said at once."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I will be satisfied if my prophecy is fulfilled."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am thankful to him. The hon. Member may be a better prophet than he is aware of. Now, these are our difficulties and I do request the hon. the Law Member to tell us that he will give us an opportunity for discussing these proposals."

* The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" My only excuse for getting up at this moment is that what I am going to say might curtail discussion. This is a subject, Mr. President, which has engaged the earnest attention of publicists not only of this Presidency but throughout India for a long time. I take it that the orders of the Government of India on this subject will not form a cut and dry scheme which will apply to all provinces, but will only be the enunciation of certain principles and an attempt to elucidate public opinion. Whatever it be, if it is at all possible—and our hands are not definitely tied by the Government of India to a different course—I undertake to place any communiqué or anything that is received by the Government of India before this House and that this Government will not move in the matter before this House has had an opportunity to consider all the aspects of the resolution or communiqué of the Government of India."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" After the promise made by the hon. the Law Member I do not think I shall be advised in pressing my motion. I beg to withdraw it."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The House then adjourned for lunch (1-36 p.m.).

After Lunch 2-30 p.m.

II—cont.

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE TO DISCUSS THE RIGOROUS COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE IN THE TANJORE DISTRICT.

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the adjournment of the business of the Council to consider an urgent matter of public importance, namely, the situation created in the Tanjore district by the rigorous collection of the enhanced land revenue even from lands that have not been cultivated, before any orders have been passed on the remission applications, and even in spite of the present famine-stricken condition of the district when a large extent of land is uncultivated and the yield of the cultivated lands is very much below the normal."

" It is natural that to begin with, the attention of hon. Members of this House should be directed to some of the aspects which are implied in the

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resolution, as this resolution is intended to cover more than one aspect. My idea in giving notice of this resolution was to consider what I think is necessary to consider in connection with this, three or four aspects which do arise out of the situation. They are these; to complain about the rigorous collection, about the enhancement of land revenue and the collection of that rate even for this year, the collection of those taxes before the remission applications have been disposed of and then about the enforcement and rigorous collection of those taxes, whatever may be the merits as regards the reduction or remission of those taxes, at this period. The situation created in the Tanjore district by the ungenerous way in which the Government were dealing with the mirasidars of that district has caused discontent among them. I do not propose to deal with the question which has already been discussed in this hon. House, viz., the enforcement of resettlement rates in the Tanjore district and the discontent that has been created by the introduction of those rates. I do not propose to go fully into those matters now but I shall briefly state some of the aspects of this question in so far as they concern the present motion. Owing to resettlement operations the recommendations of the settlement report were brought into force by which an enhancement of 25 per cent in the case of superior wet lands and 18½ per cent in the case of inferior lands were fixed. In the case of dry lands the enhancement went up to 40 per cent. Prior to the settlement of 1892 the Madras Government stated that the land tax prevalent in the Tanjore district was so high that no revision was called for. In spite of the protest of the Government of Madras an enhancement was made. The settlement report itself stated that irrigation facilities in the Tanjore district were very bad and required vast improvement and did not justify any enhancement of taxes and that the Government were bound to improve the irrigation and drainage facilities. That is what Government stated in 1892. Now more than 30 years have elapsed, resettlement operations have been conducted, but the irrigation and drainage facilities are in the same condition as they were prior to 1892. In the year 1919 or 1920 a committee called the Cauvery Committee was appointed and in their report it was pointed out that irrigation and drainage facilities in the Tanjore district needed vast improvement, but no action has yet been taken. The hon. the Law Member told us that the recommendations of this committee were being considered one by one and orders would be passed as soon as the consideration of those recommendations was over. I find no orders have yet been passed and nothing has been done to carry out the recommendations of that committee. The Government say that the enhancement of 25 per cent was reduced to 18½ per cent and that what the Government thought ought to be done had been done. Thanks to the hon. the Revenue Member and the new Governor, who as soon as they took charge said that a reduction ought to be made and a reduction was made from 25 per cent to 18½ per cent. The other day when there was a discussion about this question it was pointed out that there was a climb down or concession as the hon. the Revenue Member put it in favour of the mirasidars of Tanjore district. I do not consider it either as a climb down or concession and I think it is necessary for me to state that the action of the Government is an imperfect and tardy recognition of the just rights of the mirasidars of the Tanjore district, and I hope that whatever has been imperfectly done will be made perfect and that if more is due it will be given not as a matter of grace, but as a

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matter of right. The situation in Tanjore district is not exactly the same as it was when a similar resolution was discussed in the year 1923. Owing to unforeseen circumstances, and owing to heavy floods, the situation of the landholders has been made very irksome and I do not know what the plight of more than 80 per cent of the landholders is. It is really hard to describe their position. Every one in this Council knows that 90 per cent of the mirasidars of Tanjore district are poor landholders paying kist of not more than 10 to 15 rupees. It cannot be said that because there are some rich mirasidars paying a large amount of kist to the Government all the mirasidars of Tanjore district are in a prosperous condition. What we have to consider is the condition of the generality of landholders in the district and when I say that most of them pay a kist of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 it can very well be realized that their condition is very precarious. They depend entirely upon what they get from their lands. Their position is very pitiable and they are entitled to a large amount of consideration from the hon. Members of this House and the Government. Owing to floods in July 1924 there was no normal supply of water in the rivers that irrigate the deltaic portion of the district till the month of December. To a question that was put to the hon. the Law Member he said he hoped—we also hoped—that the breaches would be closed very soon. Though we did not expect the full supply of water, yet we thought there would be some supply and that the landholders would be able to cultivate some of their crops at least. But the breaches were closed only in December, and there was no supply of water with the result that most of the lands are lying uncultivated. The very few lands that were cultivated are yielding only poor crops and it is well known to hon. Members of this House that generally there will be a harvest in the month of September or October called the Kuruvai and a second harvest in the month of January or February called the Samba. The first two instalments of kist are usually paid out of the proceeds of Kuruvai harvest. Suppose a man has 7 or 8 acres of land, usually he will cultivate 3 or 4 acres out of them with Kuruvai crop and from the proceeds he will be able to derive from these lands he will pay more than 75 per cent of his kist. Last year the people were not able to raise any Kuruvai crop at all. Now how are they to pay their kist? Are they to borrow or are they to sell their cattle and if at all they sell their cattle who is there to purchase them? This is not a case of individual distress where this man or that man is affected. It is a case of general distress in the district. Where are they to borrow and pay the kist for the months of January and February? What are they to sell? In these circumstances the suggestion which I make on behalf of the landholders whose condition is very pitiable is the suspension of the collection of taxes, either enhanced rate or the old rate, at least for two months so as to enable the mirasidars to realize their crops and sell them and then pay their kist in the month of March, May or June. This collection of taxes may be put off for two months so that the landholders may not be harassed and put to unnecessary trouble in the months of January and February.

“The next thing that I want to refer to is the reduction of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in the case of wet lands. What I would tell the Government is that in the case of inferior lands also a reduction of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent should be made so that the position of the landholders might be considered to have been equitably dealt with. In this connexion it is necessary to state what happened since

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the last order announcing the reduction of 25 per cent to 18½ per cent was announced. As soon as the Government issued the Government Order I had the privilege of interviewing the hon. the Revenue Member to whom I showed a statement from which he was able to gather that the concession already granted was only 45 per cent in the case of wet lands and 13 or 14 per cent in the case of dry lands.

“The total concession now granted comes to about Rs. 1,80,000 to Rupees 1,90,000. If the rates are reduced from 18½ per cent to 12½ per cent there may be a loss to Government of Rs. 1,20,000 to Rupees 1,30,000. But this is a very small sum for a district which pays a total revenue of 65 lakhs. At present, only 45 per cent of the wet lands are benefited by the recent concession, and the remaining 55 per cent will be benefited by the reduction I now suggest. Again six-sevenths of the dry lands also will be benefited. What Government have already done have affected only one-third of the landholders of the district. The remaining two-thirds have been left without any benefit. But if the same concession is given to these people also the reductions in revenue will be far less than what has been already granted. And this should be done in order that the burden of taxation should be equitable to all the landholders. Government had already passed orders on this matter, but we did not stop there. We agitated and requested that the hon. Member for Revenue, Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah, might be pleased to receive a deputation in June or July. But soon afterwards Lady Habib-ul-lah was ill and the illness continued for a number of months. But the hon. Member promised to visit the district of Tanjore in October. But, then, His Excellency the Governor was away in Delhi and the first Member of the Council had to remain in Madras in the absence of the Governor. But again in November he said he would visit Tanjore, when very unfortunately he himself fell ill. All the while though he had the figures I worked out showing how the reduction affected the people, and though he had great sympathy with the district he was not able to come to Tanjore owing to causes over which he had no control. I had also tabled a resolution recommending the reduction of taxes in the case of lands assessed at 18½ per cent to 12½ per cent. But I withdrew the resolution, in view of the conversation I had had with Sir Habib-ul-lah and his promise to visit the district and come to certain conclusions. I have stated so in withdrawing the resolution. I now urge that a 6½ per cent reduction must be given on all lands assessed at 18½ per cent. This must be done immediately. I may be asked, ‘what is the urgency?’ If at all there was any urgency at any time it is all the more so now. The landlords are not able to pay even the old rates; they have suffered such severe losses that most of them are not able to cultivate their lands; they do not get the necessary seedlings nor are they able to secure paddy for seeds for the next year. Many of them will have to run into debts at exorbitant rates of interest in order to maintain themselves during the coming five or six months. So much so any slight reduction made by Government, if made now, will be very welcome and very opportune. Even a reduction of one, two or five rupees is not a negligible factor in the case of the landlords many of whom are very poor. It is justly due to them and it ought to be made so that they may not be unnecessarily harassed at this time of great distress.

“I have already stated that the collection of taxes ought to be postponed to the month of March and no tax should be collected in the month of January, or February. This reduction ought to be made in these cases also.

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"There is one other matter which is more urgent than this. Owing to the scanty supply of water most of the lands are left uncultivated. I have not got the exact number of acres, but I am told it will be about 7,000 to 8,000 acres which have been silted up. I gather this information from the hon. Members of the Tanjore district and a few others with whom I discussed this subject. But even on such lands tax is being levied at the enhanced rates without paying any consideration whatever to the question whether the lands are cultivated this year or not, and whether they would yield the same quantity or not. The hon. the Revenue Member was kind enough to tell me that he had received a telegram from the Collector that he had issued instructions to the village officials to the effect that they might exempt cases where they were sure that remission would be granted. But I have only to say that those instructions had not been faithfully carried out; for I am credibly informed by my hon. Colleagues that the old rates are being levied on all the lands on the same scale as last year. So much so, a person who paid Rs. 100 for the month of January last year, although he had suffered incalculable loss during the year is called upon to pay the same amount this year also for the month of January. It may be said, 'Let him pay Rs. 100 for the month of February also. We may adjust the accounts for the month of April, the last month. If remission is granted, let him pay very much less for the month of April.' But the landholder is not able to pay even that which he will have to pay finally after the remission applications are disposed of. When that is the case I cannot understand how he can be asked to pay what he may not have to pay finally. It is no solace to be told that what is collected from him will be remitted to him in the last kist. If the orders have been issued as the telegram from the Collector seems to suggest, I am only anxious that those instructions might be faithfully carried out. It must not be left to the discretion of the village karnam to say whether remission will be granted or not. I may suggest that it would be very satisfactory if the orders run on these lines: 'Where an application for remission has been made by a person who has suffered from floods with regard to some of his lands those parts may be left out of consideration and for the present taxes may be collected on the lands that are cultivated. Till the remission applications are disposed of the total payable by the landholder will be taken to be what is due from him for the other lands. Any excess if due from him may be demanded of him afterwards.' It may be argued that a landholder who has had a bumper harvest might put in a frivolous or false application. What then is the harm? I hope all the remission applications will be disposed of before the end of April. He may then be asked to pay the kist. He may even be asked to pay the interest if it is found that it was intentionally false and frivolous. Government will not lose anything by putting off the collection of a few rupees for a few months. Of course most of the applications are genuine and remissions will have to be granted. If an order on the lines suggested by me is issued, many landholders will be benefited.

"Lastly, every one in this House, and particularly hon. Members representing the Tanjore district, will be anxious to know the exact extent of the damage caused by the floods. Of course, we have seen the district and we know what it is. But our estimate cannot be so comprehensive and accurate as that which Government may make with its machinery. I dare say that Mr. Macmichael who was appointed to report on the extent of the damages

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has sent his report to the Government. When I applied to him for a copy of the report, he directed me to the Revenue Secretary who told me that the report had not been received and that a copy would not be given to me till it was considered by Government. Though this correspondence took place in the month of September last, I have not received a copy till now. I believe they have by this time passed orders on the report. However, they have not got the kindness to let the people know, to let the representatives of the districts affected by the floods know the exact information at their disposal. I hope that Government will, as soon as possible, furnish the necessary information to the people concerned. Otherwise we would be making the same mistakes and same wrong statements with the scanty information at our disposal. I respectfully submit that it is due to the tardiness of the Government in supplying the information at their disposal, and to which the people are legitimately entitled.

“ The hon. the Revenue Member was kind enough to answer a question put in this House as to whether orders had been issued for the collection of interest on the arrears of revenue even though they were paid before the end of the fasli. He asked whether there were instances of that kind. I know of cases where the interest had been levied even though the revenue had been paid before the end of the fasli. But Government were unable to give any definite information. Interest had been collected during the months of February, March and April 1924 even before the fasli itself. I am informed that in the month of October or November last an order had been issued by the Collector authorizing the village officials to collect interest if the revenue was not paid in the proper month and on the proper basis. In many cases interest had been collected in the months of November and December. Government should not penalize the people for their grievances felt rightly or wrongly. Government should issue the necessary orders and see that no such interest is collected and credit is given to the interest already collected.

“ Finally, my conclusions are these : a reduction of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent must be granted to all lands which have not been benefited by the concession already granted ; collection of taxes should be put off by two months : no taxes should be collected for January and February ; it should be postponed till after all the remission applications are disposed of. In cases where there is extreme distress—and I am told that in at least one-third or one-fourth of the district there is distress due to want of crops—only old rates must be collected. The collection of enhanced rates in the Trichinopoly district was postponed since that district suffered from floods. But though the district of Tanjore suffered more from floods than the district of Trichinopoly, it has been said that nothing could be done since orders had already been passed. Though technically speaking orders had been issued, there is nothing to prevent the Government from postponing the collection of enhanced rates in Tanjore till the next year and thus extending the same concession to Tanjore which they have extended to Trichinopoly.

“ With these few words I trust that Government will consider the matter sympathetically and issue the necessary instructions to the officials in the district to so behave that they may not unnecessarily create discontent among the people who are loyal, but who are forced to withhold taxes not on account of any political or chimerical reasons, but purely on account of economic reasons. They are not able to pay and therefore they say, ‘ We won't pay ’.

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"After all, by adopting the suggestions I have made, the Government
3 p.m. may lose one or two lakhs. Their collections may be made two
months later, but I submit the sympathy they will command
and the sympathy and good will which they will create in the people towards
them will amply repay the few lakhs they may lose by carrying out these
suggestions. With these few words, I leave this resolution in the hands of
the House."

* Mr. VENKATARAMA AYYAR alias V. PANTULU AYYAR :—" Mr. President,
Sir, I crave the indulgence of this House to hear the woeful tale of our
unfortunate and much misrepresented district. There still seems to be a
suspicion lurking in the minds of many hon. Members, especially those on
the Government side, that our district has waxed quickest on plenty and
prosperity and is kicking against taxes out of its fullness. But, Sir, those
who have witnessed and experienced the agony of five long months—for, I
may remind you, Sir, that the breaches occurred early in July, just at the
beginning of the cultivation season and ended only in the middle of Decem-
ber, that is when the season for cultivation had ended—the agony of waiting
for water that was to come to save our crops from dying and waiting in
vain for water that was going into the Coleroon and then into the sea,
those who have witnessed and experienced it, those who are sympathetic and
have seen it with their own eyes will never labour under the delusion that our
district is in a prosperous condition, and is wantonly waging war. I submit,
Sir, to the Government that perhaps pulling by the nose is not the easiest nor
the safest way of reminding one of his duty, though a learned and responsi-
ble magistrate has held that pulling by the ear and gentle administration of
a kick on the back (Laughter) is perhaps the surest way of reminding one
of his duty. I would also respectfully urge on the consideration of different
political parties in this Council that the people of a district ought not to be
punished for holding, perhaps, political opinions different from their own.
Now, Sir, I may assure them that the unanimous opinion in the district is
that we are on the verge of starvation. I need not enlarge any further, Sir, but
I would simply read the reports of Government, published in the gazette, as to
the condition of our district, i.e. the seasonal reports, which are published
every week end.

"7th January—Water-supply insufficient. 10th January—Water-supply
insufficient. 27th December—Water-supply insufficient and so on. So that
in every case there is not a single report in which it is mentioned that
there has been sufficient supply of water in the Tanjore district. For the
week ending 18th October 1924, the seasonal report shows that standing
crops are generally fair except in Tanjore where paddy is adversely affected
for want of sufficient rains and adequate supply in rivers and irrigation
water is generally insufficient in several places, in parts of the South,
especially in Tanjore, where there is no water in the rivers.

"Cultivation statement.—Water-supply inadequate in parts of Tanjore
owing to silting up and breaches. Paddy in Tanjore has been adversely
affected (this is for the week ending 25th October 1924) by want of water but
is improving with the recent rains and the receipt of water in the Cauvery
and Vennar—more rains needed. For the week ending 1st November—Water-
supply insufficient for irrigation; wet crops restricted under the Cauvery
river system; supply in rivers is inadequate; irrigation water generally

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sufficient except in parts of Tanjore; prospects improving. For the next week in November—In Tanjore there was little or no water in rivers owing to the silting up at the Grand Anicut and owing to the breaches caused by the July floods. For the week ending 22nd November—Paddy affected in parts of Tanjore for want of water in rivers; prospects fair. Paddy in parts of Tanjore already adversely affected for want of water; prospects fair (laughter). For the week ending 13th December—Paddy adversely affected; prospects fair (laughter); sowings of paddy restricted in Cauvery delta; water-supply insufficient.

“ From the report of the Director of Agriculture it will be seen that there has been much reduction in the area under single-crop paddy in Tanjore due to scarcity of water in river channels as the result of breaches and the sand cast on the fields by floods; and for want of sufficient rainfall in Tanjore the yield of kuruvai was reduced. In Tanjore the yield of samba paddy will be much reduced owing to late planting, scarcity of irrigation water and insufficient rainfall; the crop may not mature properly unless adequate water in the channels and good rainfall are recorded in future.

“ This is the report of such a high authority as the Director of Agriculture. I may explain what the fair prospects mentioned above are. If there is a drop of rain or little water, of course the ears will come up, and then there will be ‘fair prospects’ for collection of revenue. That is the only ‘fair prospects’ mentioned there (laughter). Under these conditions I need not dilate upon the present state of things in the district. But I may mention that according to the usual remission rules, the remission account is prepared by the village accountant. He is very careful and shrewd enough to prepare a ‘correct account’ without his position being in the least affected thereby. And even when these accounts are sent to them, the collection of revenue even from lands which have been completely silted up is not suspended until the inspecting officer has sent in his sanction. And I may represent to the House why we are placed in such a peculiar and extraordinary condition this year. In the usual years, perhaps, here and there, a few villages may have been affected, but this visitation and devastation have been so universal and so complete in our district that for the next year’s cultivation, many areas, perhaps 50 or 60 per cent of the villages, will find it very hard to get the seeds and the necessary amount of money for cultivation expenses. Under these circumstances, I heartily endorse Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar’s request that the collection be suspended for two months at least and that a careful investigation of the district be made to find out what lands are really entitled to remission; because, perhaps there might be a fear on the part of the Government as just now expressed, that if there are arrears they will find it very difficult afterwards to collect them. Sir, I may express a similar fear that if the excess is collected, it will be very hard for the Government to refund it. Under these circumstances the best thing to do is for the local officers to make a thorough investigation of the condition of the district and report thereon. Of course, in such villages as are not affected by the floods, the collections may take place even in this fasli. I may assure this House that the best villages are affected and are in a very bad condition. So I request that the rates may be collected in the old way according to the presettled rates as in

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Trichinopoly, and suspension be made in those villages from which there are applications for remission and which the officers have not finally inspected and passed orders. With these few words, I resume my seat."

*The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Mover of this resolution has traversed a great variety of topics in moving the adjournment of the House. I do not propose to follow him on all the subjects which he has discussed, but will confine myself to dealing with the charge or allegation brought in the motion for adjournment, which is that there has been a rigorous collection of enhanced revenue even over lands that have not been cultivated and before any orders have been passed on remission applications. I promised the other day to publish a recent report of the Collector on the general state of the crops in the district. It would perhaps make my remarks as to the measures taken for collection clearer if I were to indicate the main facts that appear in that report. The main facts which appear from the Collector's report as to the state of the crops and the season at present are that in regard to irrigation under the Coleroon and South Rajan voikkal there is practically very little loss, and that there were in many cases exceptionally good samba crops; that under the Cauvery and Vennar rivers lands were not so fortunate but that with the opening of the old Vennar head there was enough water coming through to enable a normal kuruva crop to be raised except at the tail ends. The difficulty, the pinch, however, the Collector reports, was felt about 12th September, but, fortunately, on more than two or three occasions rains came at a timely period and generally the present situation is that over the bulk of the delta there is the samba crop but that the outturn will be below the normal. I have no wish in any way to minimize or belittle the losses which have been sustained in this district on account of these floods, but I would ask this House to have some sense of proportion in considering them. It is not a state of anything like famine, and the outturn is estimated at about 7 to 8 annas; but there are localities at the tail ends of channels where there has been no water received and where the loss of crop would be total. The Collector anticipates a remission amounting to probably as much as five lakhs of rupees in the district.

" And now, as regards the rigour which has been alleged to have been applied by the Collector in making collections, I find that on the 24th January, the Collector held a conference with five divisional officers and seven tahsildars and personally instructed them to see that the remission rules were applied with all the leniency consistent with reasonable Government claims. He also issued a circular on the 26th in conformity with his previous oral instructions directing that no processes were to be taken out in bona fide cases covered by remission applications. He cancelled the previous district order which fixed one anna crop as the maximum leviable for remission and gave divisional officers discretion to grant remissions up to two annas. He has also moved the Board of Revenue asking that the concession which Government ordered in regard to partial waste should also be extended to savi. In conclusion, he states that every attempt has been made to treat bona fide sufferers leniently and many thousands of applications have been received. I do not think, therefore, Sir, that this House need be under any apprehension that there has been any undue severity or rigour in making collections or that there has been justifiable ground to adjourn the business of the House to consider this matter."

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*Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Mr. President, Sir, in the case as presented by the hon. the Revenue Member, if I understand him correctly, he admits that at the tail end of the channel there is a general total failure of crops and it is said under the one river channel of Coleroon there were good crops whereas in the Cauvery and Vennar head channels there is partial failure giving 7 annas or 8 annas crops. Even from the statement that in some cases the failure is not very unsatisfactory it can be inferred that there are good many places where there was a very unsatisfactory out-turn. He stated that the Collector had a conference on the 24th January with some divisional officers and tahsildars and gave them instructions and that those oral instructions were confirmed on a subsequent date by written instructions. Even according to the existing practice necessary relief has to be given to the people of the district under the circumstances. According to the general practice where there is a general failure in any particular area collection of revenue is suspended until the remission applications are disposed of. But here I understand that instructions were given that in the case of the bona fide applicants for remission there should be suspension and in all other cases there should be collection. I want to know the reason why Government propose or the Collector proposes to deviate from the general practice of suspending collections in cases of distress and proceed after the disposal of the applications. As far as my knowledge goes, in all cases where there is a general failure in any particular area the orders will be to suspend the collection of revenues and after the disposal of the applications by them, *bona fide* or *mala fide*, the collection is begun. I do not think the practice is that in the case of any area instructions will be given by the tahsildars and the Collector to make a sorting of bona fide applications and mala fide applications. The general rule is to suspend the collection of revenue, dispose of the applications in all cases and then the collection will be proceeded with. In this district under the circumstances so vividly described and admitted by Government why should they deviate from the general practice and allow the revenue officers to make a distinction among the applications as bona fide and mala fide. Sir, I do not think any officer sitting in his office can say whether an application is bona fide or otherwise. He has to go to the field, inspect the crop, and then come to a conclusion whether a particular case deserved remission or not. I wonder how it is possible for any officer to say by merely looking into the applications whether they are real cases of grievance or not. What would generally be expected is that there should be a general suspension of collection of revenues in cases at least admitted by the Revenue Member, namely, the tail end area. Even in the second class of cases described by him where the average yield is 7 annas to 8 annas there could have been a general suspension and the revenue officers could have been instructed to proceed with azmoish of the fields, determine the cases very urgently and then proceed with the collection. Instead of that they are taking their own time and demanding the mirasidars to pay the kist to begin with and, as has already been stated by Mr. Pantulu Ayyar, ask them to expect a return if their cases are fit for remission. In the extraordinary circumstances of the district now described I think the procedure adopted is quite different from that which is generally adopted in other districts in other years. Is the Government adopting this extraordinary procedure towards Tanjore because it was recalcitrant last year? Why should they apply different principles for

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Tanjore? There is also another complaint that they are making some distinction between Trichinopoly and Tanjore. Even in the matter of enhanced settlement on account of the distressed conditions Government have suspended the introduction of higher rates in Trichinopoly. Having regard to the abnormal conditions in the district of Tanjore why should they not show similar concessions at least temporarily in this district? I hope Government will examine the whole thing and take a very favourable and lenient attitude in this year of distress towards Tanjore."

*Mr. C. MARUTHAVANAM PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion just now so ably put before this House by my hon. Friend. In doing so I speak with that confidence and authority of one who is a mirasidar of the district besides being their representative on this legislature.

"Since the time the resettlement operations began, the district of Tanjore has been found to be the pet of ill-luck and misfortune. Not only the Government but also this Council had dealt very unjustly with the Tanjore district. It is very difficult for any one to think that anything but the age-long prejudices and inter-district jealousies were the real causes for the almost tyrannical treatment that has been meted out to Tanjore for the last two years or so.

"Leaving aside all these unhappy considerations I shall now revert to the peculiar circumstances that have necessitated this motion. It is hardly necessary for me to tell you that July and August 1924 witnessed huge and disastrous floods which brought havoc upon the district. Lands were silted up, the houses of the poor were demolished and cultivation was rendered stand-still. The untold sufferings are known to one and all, but what took place immediately after the floods are perhaps just the forces that completed the havoc which the floods began. The old river courses being silted up, the waters of the Cauvery and its distributaries flowed through the breaches and, in spite of lakhs of rupees having been spent, nothing tangible was done so as to alleviate our distress. A severe drought followed and such of the fields as escaped destruction by the floods found themselves again the victims of this severe drought with the result that the harvests have failed, and Tanjore to-day is in the very throes of a famine. That many of the ryots have not been able to grow enough paddy for their very consumption is a factor which could not be lost sight of. Under these circumstances I ask how are the Government justified in levying the enhanced rates of settlement. That concession was shown to Trichinopoly which has been denied to Tanjore and that the reasons given for this partiality of treatment are neither logical nor in any way acceptable is self-evident.

"I should not fail to mention that the policy of the Government towards Tanjore has been one of utter lack of statesmanship and sympathy. It is this short-sighted policy which drove the mirasidar of Tanjore to that defiant attitude of standing at bay against the Government last year. I should not fail to mention also that signs of a recrudescence of the same situation as that of last year are getting to show themselves and that no amount of coercion or ill-treatment will be able to improve the situation. Let Tanjore be treated as Trichinopoly has been treated and let no effect be given to the collection of enhanced resettlement rates till such time as the Land Revenue Bill is introduced and put into operation so that the principle of land revenue

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legislation is finally and impartially settled upon for the whole province. I assure you then that Tanjore will not have reason to demur being the recipient of an equality of treatment. With these words I commend my friend's motion for the acceptance of the House and also of the Government."

*Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I desire to
3-30 p.m. associate myself generally with the sentiments that have been given expression to by the mover of this adjournment motion. But I must at the very outset deprecate the tenor of the speech just delivered with reference to the tyrannical attitude which this House has exercised whenever any question relating to Tanjore came up. It is not so as a fact. But I do not want to go into those details at present, nor do I wish to stir up old memories on that question. To-day I think we are in a more agreeable frame of mind to discuss this question, not because anything new has happened to this question, but because I for one see signs of a better attitude being taken up by the mirasidars of Tanjore."

Mr. PANTULU AYYAR :—"My view is that elections are drawing nearer and nearer."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I may here announce that my friend over there has dissociated himself from those movements which are intended to check constitutional agitation, those movements which are intended really to embarrass the Government itself. We see that there are signs on the part of many mirasidars of Tanjore of dissociating themselves from the movement which has been called the no-tax campaign and of rallying more and more on the side of constitutional agitation in giving vent to their grievances through their representatives in this Council, and on trying to convert other representatives coming from the other districts to give up mutual jealousies of districts and to take up an attitude which is just and fair to every district. It is that sign, that evidence of a change of attitude, that makes me hope for things better, that has emboldened me to come forward with a speech in which I am prepared to support the representatives of the Tanjore district in regard to their grievances."

"Having explained my attitude, I may say a few words on the merits of the question itself. We are aware that the settlement has been revised in the district of Tanjore. We were averse to the position that Tanjore should not have a resettlement at all, and those of us who came from several other districts and had this resettlement in our districts felt that it was not fair to the general tax-payer, not fair to those districts which had their resettlement revised, that some particular districts should be free from resettlement altogether. But we were always prepared to support the position that the principles on which resettlement has been based should be revised, that wherever it was proved that an excessive rate has been fixed that excessive rate should be reduced, and that under the special circumstances which the representatives of the people and of the landlords have reason to protest against, the settlement proposals of the Settlement Officer should and ought to be revised. That position I still am prepared to maintain, and it is therefore, Sir, that some of us were prepared to advocate in this Council as well as outside that the high settlement rates that have been fixed in the district of Tanjore should be revised. But we were not prepared, as I am not prepared, to say that there should be no resettlement at all for the district of Tanjore."

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I therefore welcomed to a certain extent the offer that was made by the hon. the Home Member then that he would himself personally investigate the question and do what he could to see whether the settlement proposals were set right, and the hon. the Home Member then, I believe, suggested, and the Government accepted the suggestion, that so far as those resettlement proposals which fixed the rate of assessment 25 per cent above the original rates were concerned, they ought to be reduced by $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Having done that, the Government has given up its case entirely. Having accepted the position that the rate of 25 per cent on certain lands ought to be reduced to a lower rate, the Government refused to accept the contention that the proposals of the Settlement Officer were not based on proper or correct data. If the Revenue Member was for the moment able to accede to the contention that with reference to particular classes of lands 25 per cent was too high, it follows automatically, so long as the Settlement Officer has worked on the same principles right through the district and on all classes of lands, there ought to be a proportionate reduction with regard to other lands as well ('Hear, hear') and that with reference to lands which had $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent increase there ought to be a proportionate reduction also. Therefore, I say the Government has given up its case completely and cannot have an intermediate position to take up, namely, that the resettlement with reference to certain classes of lands should be revised and with reference to certain other classes of lands the resettlement rates should stand where they were. Therefore, it is on the Government's own case I am in a position to support the contention of the mirasidars of the Tanjore district that there ought to be reduction with reference to the resettlement of other lands as well. On their own conduct, on their own attitude in the past, I do venture to think that the mirasidars—I do not want a brief from the mirasidars at all—but from the case of the Government I do venture to think that the mirasidars have a just case for reduction with reference to the other lands so far as the resettlement proposals are concerned.

"Now, Sir, we are overweighed by other considerations. It was at the beginning of last year when the resettlement proposals were discussed for the first time in this Council that we became aware of the extraordinary agitation that was set on foot at Tanjore. I have already said that I personally discountenanced that part of the agitation which adopted obstructive tactics. But we were aware that there was a certain amount of genuine complaint with reference to the resettlement rates that have been raised by the Settlement Officer and which were proposed to be given effect to by the Government. Now, over and above that came the floods. Sir, I may be permitted to give expression to the opinion that in the case of certain districts the floods have proved a blessing in disguise, that the floods have given room to a great deal of repairs being done; bridges which were shaky have been or are going to be put in a better condition; trunk roads which were very dilapidated are going to be put in a first rate condition; and as a member of the Finance Committee I am aware that some of the districts will be better off and would receive more generous treatment if only occasionally Providence will divert the floods to those districts (laughter). But that apart, I believe, so far as Tanjore is concerned, even under the flood relief scheme, such relief has not been given to this district. That apart, we have this overweighing consideration affecting the question that in addition to the resettlement trouble we had the floods

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*Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Mr. President, Sir, in the case as presented by the hon. the Revenue Member, if I understand him correctly, he admits that at the tail end of the channel there is a general total failure of crops and it is said under the one river channel of Coleroon there were good crops whereas in the Cauvery and Vennar head channels there is partial failure giving 7 annas or 8 annas crops. Even from the statement that in some cases the failure is not very unsatisfactory it can be inferred that there are good many places where there was a very unsatisfactory out-turn. He stated that the Collector had a conference on the 24th January with some divisional officers and tahsildars and gave them instructions and that those oral instructions were confirmed on a subsequent date by written instructions. Even according to the existing practice necessary relief has to be given to the people of the district under the circumstances. According to the general practice where there is a general failure in any particular area collection of revenue is suspended until the remission applications are disposed of. But here I understand that instructions were given that in the case of the bona fide applicants for remission there should be suspension and in all other cases there should be collection. I want to know the reason why Government propose or the Collector proposes to deviate from the general practice of suspending collections in cases of distress and proceed after the disposal of the applications. As far as my knowledge goes, in all cases where there is a general failure in any particular area the orders will be to suspend the collection of revenues and after the disposal of the applications by them, *bona fide* or *mala fide*, the collection is begun. I do not think the practice is that in the case of any area instructions will be given by the tahsildars and the Collector to make a sorting of bona fide applications and mala fide applications. The general rule is to suspend the collection of revenue, dispose of the applications in all cases and then the collection will be proceeded with. In this district under the circumstances so vividly described and admitted by Government why should they deviate from the general practice and allow the revenue officers to make a distinction among the applications as bona fide and mala fide. Sir, I do not think any officer sitting in his office can say whether an application is bona fide or otherwise. He has to go to the field, inspect the crop, and then come to a conclusion whether a particular case deserved remission or not. I wonder how it is possible for any officer to say by merely looking into the applications whether they are real cases of grievance or not. What would generally be expected is that there should be a general suspension of collection of revenues in cases at least admitted by the Revenue Member, namely, the tail end area. Even in the second class of cases described by him where the average yield is 7 annas to 8 annas there could have been a general suspension and the revenue officers could have been instructed to proceed with azmoish of the fields, determine the cases very urgently and then proceed with the collection. Instead of that they are taking their own time and demanding the mirasidars to pay the kist to begin with and, as has already been stated by Mr. Pantulu Ayyar, ask them to expect a return if their cases are fit for remission. In the extraordinary circumstances of the district now described I think the procedure adopted is quite different from that which is generally adopted in other districts in other years. Is the Government adopting this extraordinary procedure towards Tanjore because it was recalcitrant last year? Why should they apply different principles for

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as well as the Opposition and I hope also the Government and in the appeal it has evoked from the last speaker which goes out not only to the members of this House, but, Sir, as he hopes, to a large outside public very anxious to take political homilies from this platform. I must congratulate myself that I have been able to hear that political homily from my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. I should have been very much disappointed if any of the Government Members have had to preface their sympathetic remarks and joined hands with those who are anxious to give relief to Tanjore—if any of those hon. Members from the Treasury Benches should have prefaced their remarks in the manner in which my hon. Friend has done—and I should have been very much disconcerted and disheartened. For I never expected that sympathy for a suffering humanity would merely rest on the political colour or on the light or vision that they have according to their own convictions or conscience. ('Hear, hear.') Rather would I appreciate the sympathy that is extended to the Tanjoreans from my hon. Friend on the other side if it came fully and whole-heartedly and not because a certain hon. Member on this side has to-day been converted to a certain political vision and taken a certain new hue or colour according to the light of the political vision on the other side. Still we should be satisfied on behalf of Tanjore with any sympathy that may be evoked and I do not want that the case of Tanjore which so richly has been able to get sympathy this evening at the hands of hon. Members on the other side, the Ministerialists also, should suffer on account of my own remarks. They are entirely my personal remarks, and I wish, because a homily has been administered to the Members of this House and even to outsiders, I wish to give a sort of response in my own humble way that I should not appreciate such sympathy if my district at any time is ever affected by the floods (which God forbid), though my hon. Friend seemed to read philosophy in stones and in running streams in stating that the floods were a blessing for a district that it may be the better for it. If that catastrophe should ever happen I hope my hon. Friend will remember that I would not enlist his sympathy in this half-hearted manner and would not request him to join hands with me if he says that he would not do so unless I should take my stand on a different political platform, different from the one which my conscience would dictate to me.

"Sir, I listened carefully to the very sympathetic and considerate remarks that fell from the hon. Member for Revenue. But, Sir, he will
3-45 p.m. pardon me and you also, if in this connexion I refer to a certain remark that was made by a professor of mathematics who was at the time lying in the General Hospital here to the doctor who was attending on him, viz., Lt.-Col. Nibblock. One evening, the patient wanted the doctor to prescribe for him some sleeping dose and in the beginning of the night the medicine was given. But the patient did not get sleep. And the following morning while the doctor was being informed about it, the patient remarked:

Medicine, I had it,
Sleep, I had none;
It had all its effect
Except the desired one.

Similarly, the hon. Member will pardon me when I say that he made very sympathetic references to the Tanjore mirasidars and he only added that he

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would give his very best consideration. But what my friends here are asking is that the collection of the kists should be suspended for a number of months. Now the kist is being collected according to the old rates. What was the reply, Sir? The remission would be granted according to the fancies of the Collector and the Revenue Divisional Officers. That is again the old issue. We are not concerned with what should be done to-morrow but we are more concerned with what has to be done to-day. Yesterday we were not well off and instead of your taking the kist to-day we ask that it be taken to-morrow when the morrow is a better morrow. This is a very simple request and the Government must be able to grant this. The G.O. No. 1931 was issued on the 16th December 1924 and it states that in the matter of the concession the benefit should be denied to areas of less than one acre. Now, I submit that that proviso may kindly be taken again into consideration. It is the poor that need the help the most. As it is if the area affected is less than one acre, say three-fourths of an acre, that will not be benefited. As a matter of fact it is those ryots chiefly that stand mostly in need of the help. Therefore, I would respectfully submit to the Members of the Treasury Bench to revise as far as possible that proviso and extend the benefit to the small areas as well. I hope I have not inflicted a long speech and I join hands with my hon. Friend over there (Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar) in supporting the motion that has been made."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB :—" Mr. President, Sir, having heard the sympathetic speeches from the different portions of this House, I would not have intervened in this debate had it not been for the fact that Trichinopoly was mentioned by more than one hon. Member of the House as having been the recipient of special favours from the hands of Government."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I never hinted that it was unfair nor did I say that it was treated with any special partiality."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB :—" Apart from all that, Sir, all that I wanted to lay before the House was the fact that Trichinopoly would not have received a better fate than Tanjore but for the fact that the floods have intervened between the orders of Government and the Settlement report of the officer. As I have remarked on a previous occasion, if the Settlement Officer had been asked to draft a report after the floods, the report as to Trichinopoly would have been quite different. I should think that, in the exercise of their discretion, Government were not weighed by any partiality for one district against another but they were weighed by very sound and solid reasons which did not permit of any other course being taken than the one they have taken of postponing the settlement, may I say, until normal conditions are restored. Having explained that point, Sir, may I also say that if at all the people of Trichinopoly had anything to say about the treatment meted out, one thing is very prominent in their minds at present. After the floods, the matter has been mentioned more than once in this House—the matter being that a special grant be made for closing the Kilikkudi breach so that Tanjore may receive the usual water-supply without any delay. At that time apart from the Kilikkudi breach there was another breach for the closing of which the mirasidars of Trichinopoly approached

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the Superintending Engineer. They were told that Trichinopoly must wait till the Tanjore people and the Tanjore mirasidars are supplied with water. After the Trichinopoly tracts had become desert land, that was attended to. That shows that Tanjore breach was attended to then because that was considered very urgent. The authorities were also guided by the fact that the interests of Tanjore were certainly far greater than the interests which existed in Trichinopoly. Having mentioned these facts, I do hope that these facts will disillusion this House of the implications of one or two statements that have been made in this House regarding any special favour shown to Trichinopoly. I am not here to discuss the question of justice denied to other districts and all that I point out is that justice was done to Trichinopoly because of special reasons that existed there. I loathe to have anything to do with any of these petty inter-district jealousies. Knowing fully the difficulties that the mirasidars of Tanjore are suffering under, I do strongly support the motion that has been brought forward now.

"Another special reason I want to urge is this. The usual method of dealing justice in these matters, namely, to wait for a report in the usual dilatory manner from the so-called camps of District Collectors, I beg to submit, will not be a proper method to be adopted in this particular matter. It is a recognized fact that the whole area has suffered and that fact is not denied even by the Government. The Government itself admit it that water has not been properly supplied. That being so, I beg to urge on the consideration of the Government that it should not be left to the tender mercies of the village officers to make a report from their homes and then the supervising officer to knock away some portion of it making the report lose half its original usefulness and then recommending something by way of remission. In this special case I commend to Government that they should appoint a special officer to make personal inspections of each area and see that real and solid justice is done to all the mirasidars that have suffered. To quote only one instance: I know one instance where the land, which was not tilled, was considered to have been actually tilled and harvested and on that basis it was assessed. There are ever so many instances of this nature where the mirasidars have actually suffered and that is why I recommend that special officers should be appointed to personally see that justice is done properly. With these few words I strongly support the motion that has been made before the House."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, in giving my support to this resolution, I should like to offer a few remarks only. As a matter of fact, Tanjore has been hit hard firstly by the enhanced assessment and secondly by the devastation of the floods. It has given me immense relief and satisfaction to listen to the encouraging speech of my hon. Friend, the Member from Chingleput. But I do think he would have done well if he had eschewed from his speech any reference to the attitude that Tanjore took last year and if he had also abstained from treating the House to a homily. Things of the past should be forgotten and let us forget the past and bury the hatchet. Each one has his own idea about these things and on the attitude of the Tanjore mirasidars there have been honest differences of opinion. So far as we are concerned, it behoves us all to forget the past and to begin a new slate to write with.

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“ Now, coming to the very merits of the resolution, I submit that, in view of the admitted facts and in view of certain admissions made by the hon. the Revenue Member that the tail-end of irrigation sources had suffered very badly and that part of the lands in the deltaic areas had suffered substantially by reason of their having produced or being capable of producing only seven or eight annas crop, one should very well understand and envisage the situation in its true perspective. With respect to certain owners of lands, the mirasidars have been hit hard. Their grievances can be better imagined than described. With regard to other classes of persons, they have also been hit hard substantially, because they have been deprived of the crops to the extent of 50 per cent and it is not at all likely that except perhaps a very small percentage of cases there could have been a bumper harvest in view of the universal distress that has overtaken the district ranging from zero to 50 per cent. I think it is better that the Government revised their policy and embark upon a policy not merely of conciliation but also of concession. As more than one speaker remarked, the Government stands to lose nothing by suspending the collection of kists for two or three months more. Instead of the money lying idle in the coffers of the Government for two or three months, I suppose the Government would be well advised to keep the coffers open for receiving remittances two or three months later, because in the meanwhile the money is not going to earn interest as Government is not a commercial body. That is a great relief which every mirasidar and other person afflicted by this flood will appreciate.

“ I should like to make only one observation with respect to remission rules. Hon. Members of this House may perhaps remember—my memory takes me back to the year 1885—when Tanjore passed through a crisis, which was perhaps not as bad as the crisis now. Forty years ago, there was a Collector by name Mr. Thomas, and he had a Deputy Collector under him—the late Mr. Tillainayagam Pillai. There was a big drought and lands were affected. And that gentleman who happened to be the Headquarters Deputy Collector was put upon special duty; and he granted on the strength of personal inspection which he carried, under very trying circumstances, remissions on a very large scale. With what result? He was thrown overboard by the Collector, thrown overboard by the Board of Revenue and eventually dismissed the service. That was in the year 1885. But later on when the real facts were brought to the notice of the Government, the then Government of Madras took a different view, reviewed the situation and restored him. I know the gentleman myself, because after retirement he spent a greater part of his life in Cuddalore and died full of years and honours only ten years ago. I have come in close contact with him and have ascertained at first hand the details of that case. That apart, I only adverted to that to show with what rigour these rules are being worked out. And I may also bring to the notice of the Government another fact, viz., that three or four months ago, a large number of remission applications were made by the villagers in parts of Vriddhachalam taluk and other taluks; mahazars after mahazars were sent, and later on I was told, on the recommendations of the village officers the lands and fields were azmaished by the revenue inspectors, deputy tahsildars and tahsildars who in a large number of cases recommended remission. What is the result? When the jamabandi officer came there at the time of jamabandi, he accepted the recommendation only in 10 per cent of

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the cases and others were rejected. When the matter went up for appeal, the Collector thought fit to inquire into only a few cases. In a large number of cases, it was not found possible to file appeals by reason of the extraordinary attitude taken by the jam-bandi officers in insisting on a large number of copy stamps being supplied by the party concerned who applied for extract. To make myself clear, suppose a villager applies for remission on two or three survey fields. Instead of giving him an extract so far as it related to that gentleman, the officer concerned insisted upon this man getting copy of the entire file relating to the whole village so far as remissions went, with the result that many found it practically impossible to get copies, which in a large majority of cases came to three or four rupees. I myself went through some of the files and the orders in certain cases did not contain more than half a dozen lines. There was a lot of other applications, with which they had no connexion, relating to other fields and the officer was so cruel as to misunderstand the spirit of the departmental orders on the subject and to insist upon the party applying for a copy of the entire village record which contained a large number of cases. Personally speaking, my client was concerned only in one case. That is the spirit in which the orders were being made. There ought to be an element of sympathy. I think it is better that these officers who profess sympathy actually translated it into action and work the rules relating to remission in a truly liberal and generous spirit.

"With respect to one aspect of the matter, namely, that the hon. the Revenue Member understood that the Collector of Tanjore had asked his subordinates to suspend the collection of revenue in respect of lands whenever he thought that applications for remission were made bona fide, I think it is a very dangerous thing to start with for this reason. In the matter of remissions we have to deal with a certain number of officers—the village officer, the revenue inspector, the deputy tahsildar, if the village happens to be in his jurisdiction and the tahsildar and the divisional officer. It is quite possible there may be divergence of views among them. Whose view is to be taken? Therefore in order to avoid complications, I think it better to start with the presumption that every application for remission is bona fide, and eventually if the Government comes to the conclusion that the application for remission was a ruse to gain time, that man can be penalised. For it is perfectly open to the Government by means of an executive order or by ransacking some hidden rule to charge interest and collect the amount in a lump sum. There is no escaping it. The ryot can dodge the Government only for the time being, and it is impossible for him to throw dust in the eyes of the officers successfully. Therefore, all things considered, in view of the situation that has arisen, I submit that the three or four courses referred to graphically by the hon. the Mover are worthy of serious consideration by this House, and I have no doubt that the House with one voice will give its support."

* Mr. E. W. LEIGH :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have no doubt that we have had a very interesting afternoon. We have been discussing, I find, Tanjore re-settlement, further reduction of rates in Tanjore, collection of interest on revenue of last year and other subjects. But I find that very little attention has been given to the point on which we are called to express our opinion. We are asked to record our votes on the question as to whether or not there

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has been, or is not going to be, or is likely to be, or could be, excessive rigour in the collection of assessment of revenue in Tanjore on lands which are entitled to remission. Now, Gentlemen, I invite you to consider whether we have had put before us any evidence at all that there has been excessive rigour in collection. An instance has been cited of a case that happened 40 years ago in Tanjore district which is really some ancient tale. Reference was made by the hon. Member from South Arcot to a case which occurred in his district. I do not know what the date was of the order on which he was asked to get copies of the whole of No. 5 account."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Last September, Sir."

* Mr. E. W. LEGH :—" At any rate, it was not in Tanjore. As regards Tanjore itself, I really do not think we have before us any evidence that there has been any rigorous collection. I invite the House to consider the statement which has been made on the other side. The House is somewhat acquainted with the Collector of Tanjore; they have heard of his doings during floods, and they know he is not a man who is stony-hearted or devoid of sympathy. He is not a man who sits in his bungalow and does not go out to see what is happening around him. But he is a man who is capable of active work and who is given to going out on inspections and forming his own judgment on things happening in those places. Therefore, having regard to the instructions which have been issued by him, I am sure that the House will realize that those instructions will be carried out by his subordinates; and at this time, we certainly have not before us any fact which would justify us in recording our vote that there has been undue rigour in the collection of kist.

"I have just one or two points, which I would like to refer to in the course of this debate. The hon. Member from Chingleput drew an inference from an order which was passed in the matter of Tanjore settlement, which I think is not justified at all either by facts or by the orders passed. He said that because an order has been issued reducing the maximum assessment in Tanjore from 25 per cent to 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, the Government have thereby indicated its view that the Settlement Officer's orders were not correct and that a similar reduction was due in the district. I would invite the hon. Member's attention first to the fact that the orders had already been passed on the Tanjore settlement report by the Settlement Officer and the Government had accepted his proposals before the question of the 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent maximum came up. Secondly, there was nothing in the order which was finally issued indicating that Government had any reason to reconsider the views or the proposals made by the Settlement Officer. It was entirely on the ground that the Government felt bound by a promise which was made in the House on the Settlement Bill to propose a maximum in future, a maximum limit of rise in the assessment in cases where resettlement is made entirely on the ground of rise in prices, and it was for this reason and this reason only that reductions were made in certain cases in the Tanjore district. If hon. Member will read those orders, he will find I am correct. There is nothing indicating any change of view or any idea that the remainder of the district needed any further reduction than has been given to it. I just drew attention to that as the hon. Member has referred to it. As this is going in to the press, if the statement is not contradicted, it will afterwards be referred to and said that the Government did not contradict it.

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4-15 p.m. "The hon. the Leader of the Opposition seems to be, I think, under a misapprehension as to the nature of the remission rules. There are several provisions in the remission rules. There are general rules, there are rules for occasions when great calamities happen and so on. They provide for different situations. There are different rules applying to different cases. But the general rule is perfectly clear. It is laid down therein that the tahsildar may suspend temporarily the collection of revenue subject to certain conditions. That is the general rule. It applies to all cases where the loss is not spread over a wide area, viz., in cases where the loss has to be considered from field to field. You cannot go to the villages in Tanjore and say that the whole of the villages there require remission. There are certain cases in each area which have to be considered upon their merits and for this purpose there is the general rule. I imagine that the hon. Member was probably referring to the case of what was called widespread calamities such as occur in areas like Bellary and Anantapur where the Collector used at times to issue a general order suspending the kist pending the orders of Government. The present case under consideration is not quite similar to the abovesaid cases."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"I distinctly stated that the Collector had power to issue orders to suspend collection in cases of distress. I may say that the hon. the Revenue Member did admit that in the case of general failure of crops the Collector could order suspension of collection and proceed with his inquiry into the failure of crops."

* Mr. E. W. LEGH :—"In answer to that I would say two things. As the hon. Member points out it is open to the Collector, supposing a whole village has suffered, to recommend suspension of that particular area under the rules. I would then point out . . ."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"My complaint is that the Collector did not do it in this case even though it is admitted on behalf of the Government that there is a general failure in a big area."

* Mr. E. W. LEGH :—"In answer to that I would say this. If there are such areas in Tanjore—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the district to say that there are areas which ought to be treated that way—I would point out to the Mover of this resolution that he would have got what he wanted more quickly if he had gone to the Collector and said: 'here are certain villages which are so badly situated that suspension of collection is immediately necessary' and got it suspended. He would have got orders on the matter very much quicker than by coming to this House and moving an adjournment of the business of the House which can only consider general questions."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I take it that in cases where applications ought to have been made, they should not be made a subject-matter of discussion in this House?"

* Mr. E. W. LEGH :—"I do not say that no discussion is permissible. But I may say that if the Collector had been moved in the first instance instead of moving an adjournment of the House the hon. Member could have saved himself time. However, we have had a very interesting discussion."

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I only hope that in giving our vote on the subject we should not lose sight of the particular question which we are asked to vote upon owing to the large number of subjects which we have discussed."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"The question may be put."

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"I do not think we can put the question now. Mr. Krishna Rao wanted to speak as also some other hon. Members."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I stood up more than once. Let me have a chance."

"Sir, I shall be very brief. I do not wish to stand in the way of the discussion being closed. I will summarise in a few words what I have to say. I quite agree with the Revenue Secretary that the only question we have to consider is the question of the rigorous collection of enhanced land revenue. We are not now considering the desirability or undesirability of the rates introduced in the re-settlement nor are we considering the desirability of suspending the collection of land revenue for the current fasli. Resolutions Nos. 11 and 18 have been balloted but there is not the slightest chance of their being considered at this meeting. If we confine ourselves to the specific question raised in this case, I am quite certain that the Government would in a statesmanlike and reasonable spirit accept this resolution instead of forcing the House to vote upon it. It will be for them even now to consider whether it is desirable that they should force a decision on this question without accepting the principle underlying the question. What does the motion state? It states :

'The situation created in the Tanjore district by the rigorous collection of enhanced land revenue even for lands which have not been cultivated and before any orders have been passed on the remission applications in the present famine-stricken condition of the district a large extent of land being uncultivated and the yield of the cultivated land being very much below the normal . . .'

"If it is a general suggestion about rigorous collection of land revenue I can understand the Government thinking that there is some sort of stigma implied in this resolution as to the general collection of land revenue. But it is confined to the collection of land revenue in cases of lands in a particular district, in cases of lands which have not been cultivated and before orders have been passed on remission applications concerning those lands. If it is a question of there being difficulty in the matter of the rigorous collection of land revenue, if we take the language of this motion, I do not find any necessity for any opposition so far as the Government are concerned. I am made to understand by the hon. the Mover that there are other facts which he would still bring to the notice of the Government. I am speaking on the motion which is now before the House. On the terms of the motion there is nothing to which any one can possibly take any exception. But then, Sir, in the course of the discussion analogy has been drawn to matters pertaining to several other districts. I wish that we consider each district on its merits and not draw parallels between districts such as Bellary or Anantapur. The circumstances in those districts would have to be considered when they come up for discussion or decision. Confining ourselves to the present question, whatever might be the views entertained as to the enhanced

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rates in those places, there is not the slightest justification for not putting off the collection of revenue in the cases specified. It will no doubt have the effect of suspending revenue”

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ May I say, Sir, that since so many subjects have been discussed, perhaps the hon. Member has forgotten that I did endeavour to state that the Collector had ordered that no steps were to be taken for the collection from lands for which remission applications have been received ? ”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ If I heard the hon. the Revenue Member properly he stated that where he considered their applications to be bona fide the Collector ought to consider about the grant of remissions in a lenient manner. When it is clothed in such language there is every chance of there being a dispute about the grant of remission on the ground of the application being bona fide or otherwise. It is open to a large volume of doubt regarding each application. It is open to the revenue divisional officer to reject an application on the ground that it has not been bona fide. There is no danger at all if the terms of the motion are accepted and further inquiries are made in all cases where remission applications are presented and collection of revenue suspended in all those cases. It is not a case in which there will be any difficulty in collection later on. There are ample loopholes in the speech of the hon. the Revenue Member giving opportunities for revenue officers to say that such and such an application is not bona fide and therefore no remission can be made. The hon. the Revenue Member can have it modified and he can give instructions to the effect that there may be suspension of the collection of revenue in all cases where applications for remission are pending. I therefore think that this motion may be accepted.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The hon. the Revenue Secretary suggested that the hon. Mover of the proposition might have gone to the Collector and obtained what he wanted without coming before this House. I doubt very much whether it is always possible to get justice done by the so-called officers on the spot. I may mention, for instance, that in three villages in one district the arrears of last year were, for some reason or another, not collected. The village officers thought that the revenue collection had been suspended and so they did not collect the arrears of that year. Jama-bandi of those villages was conducted and nobody noticed the fact that arrears for that fasli had not been collected. Demand, collection and balance statements were sent month after month and yet the omission was not noticed. But, all on a sudden, in the month of December or January they found out that the arrears of last year had not been collected and the fact was brought to the notice of the Collector and no orders were passed thereon. But the tahsildar went on putting pressure on the village officers and compelled the people to pay the four instalments of arrears in one month before the kist season began. That has been going on in spite of the personal representation to the officers on the spot. In the district of Anantapur, I think, the crops in Tadpatri have not fared well. I dare say the local officers should have recommended suspension of collection, but I am told on credible authority that the Collector did not see his way to comply with the recommendations

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made by his subordinate officers. So, Sir, the Revenue Secretary will pardon us if now and then we come and trouble the Government on the floor of this House for redress which we find it difficult to obtain elsewhere.

"I regret that any political consideration should have been introduced in this matter in deciding on the resolution before the House. I do not belong to that school of thought which believes in obstruction for any reason or no reason whatsoever. But this much it is my duty to say having observed the conduct of the Government in many matters vitally affecting the poor people that for most of this obstructive policy the Government is very often than not responsible. Therefore, I do believe that they would so revise their policy and promptly act in regard to matters that are brought to their notice as to give no room for discontent to gather in volume and manifest itself in undesirable forms. For, what happened in regard to this very difficulty? The people complained of high assessment, they brought forward resolutions in this House and the hon. the Home Member who, I think, was then in charge of this matter promised to revise the enhanced settlement rates in the light of the Land Revenue Bill which was going to be introduced in this House. He did bring a so-called Land Revenue Bill, but the provisions of it and the speech he made in support of it were such that no self-respecting Member of this House could possibly agree to its introduction.

"Then it was rightly thrown out and the hon. the Revenue Member took advantage to put into operation all the settlement rates recommended by the Settlement Officer and we unwittingly committed ourselves to the proposal that the maximum would not be more than 18½ per cent. Any man with a little reasoning power would infer therefrom that the maximum which the Government would impose on any land has not been reduced even by a third. I find the hon. the Revenue Secretary taking exception to my remarks. I may tell him that taking the case of Bellary district the lands under the Tungabhadra channel where the assessment was raised by 25 per cent was again reduced to 18½ per cent according to the new rule. But we have the black cotton soil in that district which depends not upon an assured supply of water but upon a precarious supply of water, and in this case also the Government want to raise the assessment by 18½ per cent. I ask whether it stands to reason that the two kinds of lands, the one depending upon an assured supply of water and the other upon a precarious supply, should be treated alike? I think the anomalies regarding the persistent policy of the Government are so many that the sooner they revise that policy the better will it be for them. I can go on adding many more instances. The position advanced is quite clear and to my mind unanswerable. I think the Government should suspend the collection of revenue till March and I do not see the justice of collecting land revenue long before the crop is harvested by the ryots. We can trust the honesty of the ryots and there is his land which stands as security if the ryot does not pay his kist. Is it seriously contended that the ryot will not pay his assessment but will allow the Government to sell his land in auction for a nominal price? I think we can trust the ryot to pay his assessment. Under these circumstances, I would urge upon the Government not to proceed with their collection but to suspend the same until such time as they make inquiries and are satisfied that the arrears are due. I am sure if Government were to adopt such a course it would enhance the prestige of the Government rather than make it suffer under the shortsighted policy which they are pursuing at present."

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* "Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ It is extremely deplorable that the Government are dealing with their ryots in this most imperfect and tardy fashion. I may instance the fate of Tadpatri taluk. I have been receiving complaints after complaints that the crops there are very bad and that the people are not able to pay their assessment. I request the hon. the Revenue Member to look into the matter carefully and appoint a special officer to see that the ryots are not unjustly damnified. I may specially tell him that the black cotton soil is going to rack and ruin and that no cotton is likely to be harvested by the ryot. When that is the case and when the only crop is being devastated, it is rather hard to insist on a pound of flesh and collect the assessment of last year. It is also rather hard to collect takkavi loans this year. Previous investigations and final decisions are more necessary than preliminary collection and final remissions if the Government so choose.”

The adjournment motion was put and carried.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council



APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 167 asked by Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th February 1925, page 364 supra]

G.O. No. 1186, P.H., dated 16th July 1923.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from R. F. B. L. GUPPY, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of South Arcot, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Cuddalore, the 3rd March 1921, R.O.C. No. 113-21/B-4.

I refer to G.O. Mis. No. 1625 L., dated the 30th October 1917.

2. Estimate for anti-malarial measures at Vriddhachalam given in enclosures to the above Government Order amount to—

						RS.	A.	P.
Initial cost	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	0	0
Annual cost	...	...	...	...	...	840	0	0